FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 238 *9 December 1980*

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AKHROMEYEV: NO SALT CONCONCESSIONS THAT HARM USSR

LD081009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[APN military observer V. Morozov interview with Army General S. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, under the rubric "Course Toward the People's Security": "Military Detente Is a Requirement of the Times"--first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] APN military observer V. Morozov met with Army General S. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and asked him to answer a few questions connected with problems of military detente.

Question: On 11 November the meeting of representatives of the participants in the all-European conference opened in Madrid and, as is well known, it is to prepare the foundation for convening a special conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. What, in your opinion, dictates the need to convene such a conference?

Answer: It is dictated by two factors. The first is the arms race into which the United States has drawn all the NATO states and its allies outside this bloc. It has now assumed extremely dangerous dimensions. According to UN assessments, the total yield of the nuclear weapon arsenals of all countries possessing such weapons exceeds 50 billion tons of "conventional" explosive. If they were used these weapons could destroy everything alive on earth many times over.

The United States and NATO have begun the implementation of new multibillion-dollar programs for further developing strategic weapons: The MX ballistic missiles, the new Trident system nuclear submarines and ballistic missiles for them, long-range cruise missiles of various types and new heavy bombers. At the same time the NATO countries are creating new strategic combat aircraft, tanks and so forth. In the very near future a whole series of such weapons systems will be created, whose appearance will signify a quantitative and qualitive buildup of military might.

The socialist countries have frequently made urgent appeals to the West to stop and put aside various programs for the creation of new weapons systems. However, the socialist states' proposals are failing to meet with support from the United States and other NATO countries. The question essentially now being decided is whether to stop and, taking into account the sides' interests and using the principle of their equal security as a basis, to initiate talks on arms limitation and reduction or whether, if the United States is reluctant to do this, it will launch a new arms race whose cost to mankind is hard even to predict.

The second factor is the alarming situation taking shape in Europe. Since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act the negative trends in the development of the military-political situation in Europe, through the fault of the imperialist forces, have grown dangerously. Reactionary circles in the United States and the NATO countries are reluctant to tolerate the reality of our time--that is the balance of forces ensuring equal security for all states. They are trying at any price, by any means, right up to the threat to unleash nuclear war, to break the approximate parity of forces prevailing in Europe and adjacent regions and to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries and then to dictate their own conditions to them "from a position of strength."

The decision to deploy almost 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe--a decision imposed by the United States on certain NATO countries--serves the attainment of precisely these goals. This is in fact a case of a qualitative and quantitative change in the balance of military forces in Europe as a whole in favor of the United States and NATO. The creation of a "Eurostrategic" nuclear potential also provides the United States with an advantage in the sense that the new Pershing II ballistic missiles and the cruise missiles, deployed near the borders of the socialist countries, would be a preemptive strike weapon. This would put the USSR in a very disadvantageous and dangerous position with regard to the United States and would substantially alter the strategic situation both in Europe and throughout the world. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to this blatant military threat since the December (1979) decision of the NATO Council session undermines the principle of the sides' parity and equal security which the USSR and the United States undertook to observe with regard to each other, leads to an arms race and sharply aggravates the international situation.

In the present complex situation when the dangerous trend toward the intensification of military confrontation in Europe--persistently fueled by aggressive circles--is making itself increasingly felt, the Madrid meeting's decision to convene most speedily a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could be an important contribution to the development of the all-European process initiated in Helsinki.

Question: Is it only the "arms upgrading" plans for Europe which are complicating the military detente process?

Answer: No. Unfortunately, it is not only these plans. The U.S. so-called "new nuclear strategy" is giving rise to no less grave alarm. This strategy clearly expresses Washington's course toward the global intensification of its military potential and the attainment of overall military superiority over the Soviet Union. Its gist is that the main emphasis is placed on the preparation of U.S. strategic nuclear forces for a surprise preemptive strike against military targets in the socialist states. The United States' readiness and ability to intervene at any moment in the affairs of any part of the world using both conventional and nuclear weapons is openly proclaimed. The unleashing of a preventive nuclear war is regarded by the "creators" of this strategy as a normal phenomenon and the criminal idea is instilled in the public that the "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons is not that terrible and is allegedly not only acceptable but even "humane" since losses among the population would be minimized. "A policy which is extremely dangerous to the peoples of the whole world!" Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out. "It is hard even to imagine that it comes from the government of a country which has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on the prevention of nuclear war."

The United States is now strenuously imposing its nuclear strategy on its West European partners so that the idea of dealing a preemptive nuclear strike will be officially accepted in the NATO bloc.

Question: What specific measures, apart from convening a conference, are the socialist countries proposing in the military detente sphere?

Answer: The Soviet Union's principled approach toward the cause of safeguarding peace and intensifying the detente process is known to all. The socialist countries are doing everything incumbent on them to prevent the intensification of the military confrontation between the two groupings. The following may serve as specific examples of this: the Warsaw Pact states' broad program of measures to curb the unrestrained buildup of the nuclear missile potential proposed in May this year; the withdrawal of a 20,000-strong contingent of Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and a large quantity of other military equipment from GDR territory; the new constructive proposals to reduce the level of military confrontation in central Europe and the Vienna talks which, given good will on the part of the other side, can and must produce a positive effect for the elaboration of a decision on the questions under discussion on a mutually acceptable basis; the Soviet Union's constructive proposals at the nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe and many other initiatives.

If the Western countries had the intention of strengthening peace, they would obviously not have complicated the talks but would have done everything to hold them in a constructive spirit and in a fruitful manner. Unfortunately this is not happening. For instance, Washington is now issuing increasingly frequent statements to the effect that, as Republican Senator J. Tower put it, the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty should be "given up for lost" since it is unfair and does not accord with U.S. national security interests.

What can be said on this subject? You involuntarily recall the following words uttered by President Carter on 13 May 1979. "If," he said, "the United States, having signed the SALT II treaty, refused to ratify it, it would be acting in the role of 'warmonger' refusing to take part in a joint attempt to limit the spread of the most destructive weapons man has ever known." Many people are remembering this statement, and the peoples are giving an appropriate assessment of the actions of those who oppose the treaty, which is of vitally important significance for all mankind. The SALT II treaty was elaborated over the course of 7 years with the participation of Republican and Democratic U.S. administrations. It is based on a fair consideration of the balance of forces. Nothing in it can be altered in favor of one of the sides which signed it, since the other side will immediately put forward a counterdemand in its own favor. If there are hopes of achieving concessions from the Soviet Union to the detriment of its security then these hopes have no foundation.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the peaceful course of its foreign policy and to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the all-European conference, resolutely opposes the arms race and military adventures. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently stated: "We are in favor of preserving detente, in favor of its intensification and of peaceful, equal cooperation among states. We are threatening no one, we are not interfering and do not intend to interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. And we would like other powers to act in the same way. We are in favor of putting into motion all mechanisms for a peaceful and just settlement of international problems."

'MENDACIOUS' STATEMENT ON SALT VIOLATIONS REJECTED

LD051112 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, TASS--Opponents of the limitation of strategic arms have again made an attempt to accuse the Soviet Union of the alleged violation of commitments on international treaties and agreements in the field of limitation of arms. This time they have chosen as their mouthpiece the notorious Heritage Foundation, which issued a mendacious statement constituting a whole set of false stories, each of which is more absurd than the other.

It cannot be but noted that irresponsible malicious statements on this issue are more often than not made in the USA by groups and persons, which are very little concerned over the real state of things, and which are unfamiliar both with the essence of the matter and the measures taken by the Soviet Union in some or other fields. All of their efforts boil down in essence to instilling in Americans some stereotypes, about the Russians allegedly invariably deceiving them, and the Americans, who are trying to "expose these Russians."

The authors of such fabrications do not care at all that some competent experts reaffirm in the course of the debate on the SALT II treaty at the Senate committees that the USA, which, for that matter, has national technical means, that are quite sufficient for exercising effective control over agreements in the field of limitation of strategic arms, has no ground to reproach the Soviet Union for a violation of such agreements. This has been repeatedly confirmed also in the course of work of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission.

One cannot help asking in this connection why some people in the USA are deliberately disregarding all of these facts. What aim is served by their base insinuations? One cannot but draw a conclusion that once they were aimed at frustrating the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the Senate. At present definite circles inspired by the success of their campaign in 1979 and encouraged by the decision of the Carter administration to freeze the process of ratification have decided to go even further. They hope to undermine all possible agreements in the field of limitation of arms, in the first place, of strategic arms. And this is done with the obvious encouragement by the outgoing administration, which pandered to the frustration of the ratification of SALT II by the U.S. Senate.

While deliberately conducting all sorts of fabrications, the opponents of the limitation of strategic weapons are taking advantage of the fact that the Soviet Union has invariably displayed tactfulness in resolving all questions concerning the observance of the agreements concerned with the United States through diplomatic channels or through bodies which were specially set up with this aim, without touching upon these questions in the press.

But when the American side expressed any doubt the Soviet Union has invariably given timely and exhaustive answers to this score, clearing the misunderstanding which cropped up. It is apt to ask in this connection what right have the authors of all sorts of fairy-tales to pose in the role of self-styled judges on issues concerning the evaluation of the actions by the Soviet side as a party to agreements on the limitation of arms!

The intentions to discredit partners in the talks absolutely groundlessly in no way helps towards paving the ground for further cooperation in lessening tensions, the more so in such an important field as the limitation of strategic arms.

UK, USSR DELEGATES SPEAK AT MBFR SESSION

LD041830 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 4 Dec, TASS--A scheduled plenary session was today held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace at the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe. The meeting was addressed by head of the British delegation E. Jackson, who presented in a distorted light the positions of the USSR and of the other socialist states by alleging that the latter do not wish to cooperate with the Western side in discussing the issue of the numerical strength of the troops. Answering the allegations by the British representative, head of the Soviet delegation Nikolay Tarasov said that this interpretation of the stand of the socialist countries does not correspond to fact. Facts indicate that the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have taken and continue taking an active part in the debate of figures, trying to find out the sources of the Western overstated evaluations of the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist states. The latter were the first to present at the talks in 1976 official figures on the numerical strength of their troops. It was on their initiative that an exchange of updated figures was held this year. After this exchange, the socialist countries presented on their own initiative new figures considering the unilateral withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from central Europe. The socialist states, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, are profoundly convinced that the information about the numerical strength of the troops, which is available at the talks, is quite sufficient for drawing up an agreement on the first stage. Notwithstanding the figures presented by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the Western countries do not, however, make corrections to their information about the numerical strength of the troops of the Eastern side. Speaking on why the West is trying to present in a wrong light the position of the socialist states, the Soviet representative pointed out that the NATO countries do not put forward their own proposals, are trying to justify their non-constructive stand and to lay the blame for the difficulties at the talks onto the other side. The whole debate is being waged by the West with the obvious aim to confirm by any means the concept of "disproportions" in the numerical strength of the troops of the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO so as to ensure for themselves unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the countries of the socialist community.

U.S. ' LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR' STRATEGY CRITICIZED

LD051112 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The question foremost in people's minds today is can there be a limited nuclear war? Here now is our military observer on the subject, General Vasiliy Reznichenko. This is his comment.

The question of the possible scale of nuclear war is not new. In fact it arose with the appearance of the weapons of mass destruction. But as nuclear missile systems are perfected it becomes increasingly clear that their use would jeopardize civilization. Washington now advocates the strategy of a limited nuclear war. This strategy was outlined in Presidential Directive 59. It is hard to tell what prevails in it, love for adventure, senseless cruelty or political short sightedness. Even the New York TIMES, whose views are anything but radical, questions the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war. In its opinion the acceptance of this idea would increase the risk of nuclear suicide. The American Defense Secretary Harold Brown as much as admitted it when he said at the Naval College in Newport, Rhode Island, that a controlled limited strike can and probably would develop into a full scale nuclear war. So it is realized in the United States itself that it is impossible to (?dose) the use of nuclear arms once they start exploding. Indicative in this context is the attitude of West European countries towards the American doctrine of a limited nuclear war. The public there could not but notice that this doctrine appeared after the NATO Council had decided to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The conclusion it has drawn is that Washington intends to confine nuclear war to Europe. The hawks in Washington look upon their medium-range missiles in Western Europe as a kind of lightning rod. As the Italian Senator Nino Pasti has said, the United States is protecting itself at the expense of reducing Europe to ashes. The senator can be considered an expert on the subject. At one time he was NATO's assistant supreme commander in Europe responsible for nuclear weapons. So far Britain's Tory government is the only European ally of the United States to have pointed out concrete sites for American cruise missiles. Neither West Germany nor Italy is in a hurry to act on the NATO decision. As to Belgium and Holland, they've shelved the issue. In a bid to influence public opinion militarist circles in the United States have stepped up their propaganda campaign, alleging military supremacy of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and a Soviet military threat. Now what can be said about these allegations? So that no one would be able to accuse me, a Soviet general, writes General Vasiliy Reznichenko, of being biased I am going to refer to Western leaders themselves. President Carter pointed to stability between the West and the Soviet Union in strategic weapons and a balance of nonnuclear forces in the European theater. The American Defense Secretary Harold Brown also spoke about mutual strategic deterrence and balance of strengths. In the opinion of the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt there is no doubt that the balance of strength continues to exist. The Norwegian newspaper DAGBLADET published the findings of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, which indicate an equilibrium in military strength betweem NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. When experts of the institute drew this conclusion they took into account all weapons systems.

It stands to reason that the hue and cry about the mythical Soviet military threat and imbalance of strength must pursue a definite aim. These allegations are intended to justify the efforts of the United States and NATO to gain unilateral advantages. To this end they keep increasing their military budgets and develop new strategic systems of nuclear strike, mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles MX, Trident nuclear submarines and B-1 strategic bombers. At the same time the United States is trying to saddle Western Europe with new medium-range nuclear missiles and it has adopted the strategy of a limited nuclear war. If military circles start nuclear war it would be too late to limit it. When there's still time steps must be taken to ward off nuclear and other armed conflicts be it in Europe, America, Asia or any other region of the world. It is towards this objective that the Soviet Union is directing its efforts. Our policy, said President Brezhnev, is not one of seeking superiority in armaments but of reducing them and lessening military confrontation. The Soviet Union will never embark on the road of aggression or raise a sword against other nations.

EAST EUROPEAN PARTIES ENDORSE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Polish Politburo

LD062257 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has been held here. The meeting approved of the account of the Polish delegation to the meeting of party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, that was held in Moscow. Emphasized has been the importance of conferences of leaders of the fraternal parties and states, consolidation of their unity for the sake of joint struggle for peace and international security, and also the exchange of information and experience in socialist construction in the fraternal countries.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has recommended that the general line of all parties to the Warsaw Treaty found manifestation in practical activities in the sphere of foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, which serves the interests of Poland, consolidation of unity and cooperation of the socialist states, and also the interests of peace and security of all European states. Approved at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party at the Moscow meeting and their appraisal of the situation in Poland, the appraisal which rests upon the decisions of the 7th plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

Received with acknowledgement has been the conviction expressed by the fraternal parties that the Polish United Workers Party, the working class, all the working people will be able to overcome the difficulties, that arose, and will ensure further development of the country along socialist lines. The Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee highly appreciates the understanding, solidarity and support from the USSR, assistance to Poland, the readiness to extend a helping hand in the future, too. Socialist Poland, stresses the report on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, will continue making its active contribution to consolidation of the community of the socialist countries, the values of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA economic potential.

CPCZ Presidium

LD081944 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec, TASS--The Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee has discussed at its meeting today the report on the course nad results of the Moscow meeting of party and government leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and approved of the activity of the Czechoslovak delegation at this meeting, the CTK agency reported.

The Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee fully shares the evaluation of the present international situation, which was given at the Moscow meeting. It reaffirms that acting in close cooperation with the other fraternal parties of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia will further make an active contribution to developing the process of detente, to the common struggle for peace, security and cooperation among the states and peoples of the whole world.

The Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia considers putting an end to the arms race, which was unleashed by the reactionary forces of imperialism, attainment of concrete progress at the disarmament talks and, above all, the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to be the most important and topical objectives of the present.

The Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee is expressing conviction that the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class and the people of Poland will overcome the complex political and economic crisis in their country in the interests of strengthening socialism, that the Polish People's Republic will be a firm link in the socialist community. In these conditions they can rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of Czechoslovakia, the report says in conclusion.

COMPARISON OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT MEETING

The following comparison to the item entitled "Warsaw Pact Leaders Conference in Moscow Reported" and subtitled "Polish Question Viewed", published in the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page BB 1 is taken from Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 December, page 1:

Page BB 1, paragraph two, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: of Bulgaria T. Zhivkhov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers S. Todorov; member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria P. Mladenov.

OGARKOV, SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV GREET USTINOV

LD081235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Returning Home"]

[Excerpt] On 3 December D.F. Ustinov returned to Moscow. At the airport he was greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers, and other military commanders. The welcoming party included T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR and Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, army, naval and air force attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR.

IVANOVSKIY REPLACED BY ZAYTSEV AS GSFG HEAD

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and chairman of the State and National Defence Councils of the German Democratic Republic, on Thursday received Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy who paid his farewell visit after long years as commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and his successor Army General Mikhail Zaytsev. Erich Honecker praised the work Yevginiy Ivanovskiy has done as the group's commander-in-chief for strengthening the defence readiness of socialism and for securing peace. He decorated him with the Karl Marx Order, the GDR's highest award, in appreciation of his outstanding services to the collective protection of socialism and peace and to the deepening of the comradeship-in-arms between the battle-tried Soviet Armed Forces and the National People's Army of the GDR. Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Zaytsev on his appointment and wished him every success in his responsible function.

'STUDIO NINE' ON REAGAN, IRAN-IRAQ WAR, POLAND

LD082312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 23 Nov 80

["Studio Nine" program with Leonid Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department chief, and Victor Lyubovtsev, chief editor of the main editorial staff of information of central television]

[Text] [Lyubovtsev] Dear comrade viewers, the editorial board of the "Vremya" program, other central television editorial boards and "Studio Nine" receive letters with questions about the contemporary international situation and about various problems of world politics. We have asked Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department chief, to answer them.

Allow me to begin the discussion with a question which has appeared most frequently in the recent mail. It is the question of what the victory means of the Republican Party candidate, Ronald Reagan, in the U.S. presidential elections.

Leonid Mitrofanovich, what do you think, what position will the new, future, president take on international and internal affairs?

Reagan Victory

[Zamyatin] For the moment I will refrain from making any forecasts about what Reagan's domestic and foreign policies will be. I will refrain because for the moment Reagan has not made his program speech, and in fact Carter will be in the White House until 20 January as a former president, but as a president still in power [sentence as heard].

What is more, Reagan has stated quite clearly that during this transitional period he has no intention of solving or speaking about any principal questions and will leave the right to solve these questions to Carter. For his part, he is ready to give Carter advice only and even then, as he has said, if Carter asks him to do so.

Therefore, during the transitional period and until Reagan makes a program statement, it is premature to talk about what line he will take on concrete questions and it is hardly necessary to anticipate events.

[Lyubovtsev] Leonid Mitrofanovich, during the preelection campaign and the polemics between Carter and Reagan a great many statements were made on the future U.S. domestic and foreign policies.

[Zamyatin] That is true. However, experience proves that when a presidential candidate or even a president who fights for the White House chair delivers his preelection speeches--and there were many of them: It was a real marathon election campaign--much was said. Naturally, something will be prescribed in the foundations of the policy of the future president. This is natural.

However, there was also a lot of rhetoric which--I return to my experience once more--can be diffused when the candidate becomes president and takes the White House chair, or, on the contrary, which can become the central point of his program, or which can simply remain preelection statements. Therefore, we can only rely now on preelection statements and I would not risk coming to any conclusions from these about Reagan's future program.

[Lyubovtsev] Nevertheless, Leonid Mitrofanovich, what political evaluation can you make of such a considerable and outstanding victory of the Republican candidate in the U.S. elections?

[Zamyatin] At present, the U.S. press is basically drawing conclusions not about why Reagan won but why Carter was defeated. That is how it really is because Carter has suffered a very great defeat, a defeat that no Democratic candidate has ever suffered in U.S. elections.

Observers say that in the last 100 years no Democratic Party candidate in the White House has ever been defeated. Carter was defeated. In the last 26 years, the Senate--one of the leading organs of the U.S. Congress with definite authority and functions--has become completely Republican in majority.

I will now ask our operators to show us a map which clearly demonstrates how many states voted for Reagan and how many states gave their votes to Carter.

[Lyubovtsev] Yes, a few white islands and that is all.

[Zamyatin] The areas marked white show the electors who will vote at the end of December--the elections are in two stages--for Carter. Those areas marked in blue show the states which will vote for Reagan--44 states out of 50 have given their electors the authority to vote for Reagan.

[Lyubovtsev] Leonid Mitrofanovich, may I remind our viewers that a two-stage election system exists. When will the final stage take place? When can Reagan call himself president?

[Zamyatin] Yes, the U.S. election according to their Constitution is in two stages. At the beginning, voting takes place in the states for one or the other candidate; then if, for example, in New York State the majority of votes, even a negligible one such as 50 percent plus 1, go to Reagan, this means that all the votes in New York State go to Reagan, and vice versa.

At the end of December the Electoral College will meet. We can see the table of votes now showing that 43 million voted for Reagan and that he received 489 electoral votes while the necessary majority is 270. Carter received 35 million votes and only 49 electoral votes. We can see that Reagan has an overwhelming majority. If we look at this table, we can see that the Republicans received an additional 12 votes in the Senate. These 12 votes were lost by the Democrats.

As I have said, for the first time in recent years the Republicans have a majority in the Senate. Therefore, they will occupy all posts of chairmen according to the U.S. Constitution in all Senate committees.

[Lyubovtsev] And this, of course, automatically strengthens the Republicans' authority.

[Zamyatin] Of course, and if you look at the House of Representatives, you will see in the last column that the Republicans have received an additional 32 votes and the Democrats lost 34. This means that the same has happened here. It can be asked: Where did the two votes go? They are the two votes of so-called independent candidates. We can see here too that the Republicans have gained a large victory. However, if we analyze the results of the U.S. elections according to figures and votes, we note one other feature: the fact that many electors did not vote at all. Of 160 million Americans only 83 million voted, which is about 52 percent. We have spoken many times in our programs about the reasons for this. It was difficult for many Americans to decide for whom to vote. Some voted for candidates and others simply did not vote for them.

You asked me what the political results of these elections are. I would like to say primarily that these elections were in fact a referendum on U.S. domestic and foreign policies as conducted by Carter. Voting has shown that an overwhelming majority of the population who voted for Reagan thus expressed mistrust of Carter's domestic and foreign policies. This does not mean that they were impressed by Reagan's program, but Carter's program also did not impress them. Primarily, it was a protest against Carter's domestic policies because he did not fulfill his 1976 preelection promises. The U.S. economy is in a very difficult stiatuion: Inflation has grown by 13 percent, unemployment totals more than 8 million, racist questions have been so aggravated in the country that they have provoked demonstrations by blakcs in Miami and several other southern cities. The demonstrations of protest turned into enormous manifestations against the racist policy under Carter's administration.

[Lyubovtsev] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you can say in fact that each of the population groups--you have mentioned them now--which traditionally votes for Democrats were deceived by Carter in his preelection promises and this disappointment gradually accumulated and surfaced in the elections.

[Zamyatin] It can be put thus: Some of the voters wanted to give their votes to Kennedy. But as you know, Kennedy withdrew his candidacy at the last moment. Nobody knows whether they went to Anderson; by the way, he did not get even 1 electoral vote although he received 5.5 million votes. This is the U.S. type of democracy. However, the foundation laid in these elections fits the conclusion you have reached.

[Lyubovtsev] Leonid Mitrofanovich, Carter has broken another of his preelection promises, a very important one, about the reduction of expenditure on arms. As is known, during the years of his administration this increased almost 1.5 times. In this connection a question was raised many times during Carter's and Reagan's preelection polemics: the question of further ways to search for disarmament and an end to the arms race and in particular the question of the SALT II treaty.

[Zamyatin] I would like to touch upon this question, too, because it was not only Carter's domestic policies which received a vote of mistrust, but also his foreign policies and the line he followed in the international arena. We can remember the breaking of economic relations between the West and the East, the crude pressure exercised by the United States on its European allies and, finally, the unrestrained arms race whipped up so insistently by the Democrats, particularly in the sphere of strategic arms. In fact, Carter signed a treaty on the limitation of strategic arms--SALT II--and yet prevented its ratification himself. He did everything he could to ensure that it was not ratified. This did not bring him any positive dividends. On the contrary, it turned against Carter and showed his inconsistency in these questions. And finally the rattling of arms by the United States, particularly in the last 2 years, on territories and regions situated thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory has provoked a definite fear among U.S. public opinion that Carter's policy may lead not just to the establishment of points of tension, but may drag the United States into dangerous military adventures. This is what happened with SALT II.

Many of our viewers--and you have shown me letters on the subject before the program--raise the question as to what will happen to this treaty under the new administration. I would like to return to my thesis that it is premature to talk about it now. However, one thing is clear: If talks are to be held between the Soviet Union and the United States, if there is a striving to achieve agreement, it would be quite incorrect to proceed from the provision that one side--in this case the United States--can conduct these talks from a position of military superiority over the Soviet Union, including in the sphere of strategic missiles. After all, Carter's line was reduced to that in fact. Second, the Soviet-U.S. talks--which are very important for the strengthening of the cause of peace--just as contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States are important for the solution of international problems, can be solved only under conditions of equal security. It is impossible to proceed from another position. The other side may proceed from the position that the Soviet Union can be forced to accept a decision, but it is impossible to force the Soviet Union to accept a decision. Talks can only be held on an equal basis. The SALT II treaty conclusion stems from this, in the same way as other mechanisms which were agreed between the two sides under the Republican administration and then under the Democratic administration. It is impossible to move all this aside and start everything from the beginning now. This is quite wrong and does not correspond to interstate relations with a new pretender every 4 years rejecting everything that happened before him. This makes it difficult to build interstate relations. Where the Soviet Union is concerned, we stand for improving good-neighborly relations with the United States. This line was announced at the 24th congress of our party. This line remains a general line in relations with the United States until today. It has stood the test of time.

However, we stand for constructive relations, for good-neighborly relations, for talks but not from a position of force. This is our line and our attitude to the problems in this question.

[Lyubovtsev] Thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich. And finally, to end this question: When do you think the new president will announce his program or his platform?

[Zamyatin] I think that it will be on 20 January when he takes the post of president.

[Lyubovtsev] When he takes the oath?

[Zamyatin] When he takes the oath. A transitional committee has been formed now for the transfer of authority from the Democratic Party, or rather from the Democratic president, to the future president of the Republican Party. This committee is headed by Casey, head of Reagan's election campaign and one of the U.S. financial figures. This committee now includes more than 120 advisers. It is rather interesting that these advisers include Ford, the former U.S. president, Kissinger, Eugene Rostov and Jackson although he is a Democrat. But he has already loudly proclaimed that he will strive for the post of secretary of defense in the new administration.

[Lyubovtsev] The same Jackson--excuse me--who the Americans themselves call the senator from Boeing?

[Zamyatin] That is right. However, he is among this group of advisers. There are many others who are preparing now during the transitional period proposals for President Reagan to include in his speech.

[Lyubovtsev] Thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich. Our mail has letters with questions about the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. In fact, news agencies, newspapers and television report daily on the continuing bloody battles between these two countries.

These battles have been going on for almost two months now. What is the main reason for this military conflict? What has provoked it?

Iran-Iraq Conflict

[Zamyatin] You know, it is not easy to answer this question. Each side--I mean Iraq and Iran--have their own explanation for the military actions. The fact remains that on 21 September the Iraqi forces crossed the Iranian border in the region of Khuzestan Province and began advances which eventually spread in various directions. I would like to emphasize that these military actions are on a large scale. About 300,000 servicemen are taking part from both sides, Iran and Iraq. There are about 2,500 tanks and about 300 aircraft are involved.

In the beginning battles were fought in the direction of the port city of Khorramshahr from which oil is exported--as the largest oil pipelines end there and oil tankers are loaded there before departing through the Persian Gulf. Iraqi news agencies insist that this city is fully occupied by Iraqi forces. Tehran radio gives a different version. The Western agencies confirm that the city is occupied by Iraqi forces. The Iraqi forces have developed the advance and have by today penetrated deeply into Iran's territory from 10 to 75 kms. The other direction in which Iraqi forces are advancing is Abadan City. It is a city where one of the largest oil refining industries is situated. Some of the largest refineries in the world are there. They are now out of action and the city is surrounded. Battles continue round the city and in the center of the city. And finally, the third direction is Ahvaz, a city which is a center of oil extraction and a rather rich oil region. A big oil pipeline begins here and connects Ahvaz and Tehran. It is now cut just here by the Iraqi forces. We can see that the region of military action has encompassed this territory. At the same time Iranian Air Force units are striking blows at Iraqi industrial targets and reach as far as the suburbs of Baghdad. They are also striking oil refineries to stop oil export from Iraq. Specialists consider that as a result of military action on both sides the material damage caused both sides has already reached $7 billion. In fact these countries which exported oil to foreign countries have ended oil deliveries.

So we can see that this military conflict over the territory of Khuzestan is inflicting enormous material damage on both Iran and Iraq and leads to a weakening of the two states, not only economically, but also politically. It must be said that the United States, which for the time being is less dependent on oil deliveries from these countries than Japan or France--France had imported about 20 percent of its oil from these countries, this region, and Japan even more--the United States for the moment manages with oil supplies from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other countries. It is not accidental that it has now increased its oil production by about 150 million tons.

We can see that the weakening of the economic and political state of these states leads to the fact that it makes it easier for the United States to strengthen its military-political mastery of this region. These are the results of the military action. It is frequently asked whose territory it is that the fighting is about.

[Lyubovtsev] Who did it belong to historically?

[Zamyatin] If you look at it from the historical point of view, it belonged not to a state but to the Anglo-Iranian oil company from 1900 to 1951. The company owned this territory and was its complete master. It is characteristic of colonial powers that when they leave the territory of some countries, they attempt to leave bits of the territory--it was not just in this region but also in many states of Southeast Asia--which would be an apple of discord between neighboring countries and which could always be used when it is of benefit to one or the other side to strengthen influence in the region. In 1975 the Algerian border treaty was concluded between Iran and Iraq which settled these border quarrels. However, both sides, the Iraqi side more so, were not satisfied with this treaty. This is how the situation around this bit of territory formed historically. Now several mechanisms have been worked out with the aim of solving this problem politically and to force Iraq and Iran to sit at a negotiation table and solve this problem politically, by themselves, without interference from outside. It must be through negotiations. This is the position of the Soviet Union as Leonid Ilich has said so many times in his public speeches. He said that the Soviet Union stands for political settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, for its settlement between them, the sides in conflict, without outside interference. Palme, the former Swedish prime minister, has now been appointed as Waldheim's representative to assist the beginning of these talks.

[Lyubovtsev] It is a good sign, Leonid Mitrofanovich, that both Iran and Iraq agreed to Palme's appointment as a UN representative, a representative of Waldheim, and agreed to receive him in Tehran and in Baghdad.

[Zamyatin] Possibly, but I would not hurry to come to conclusions about the beginning of talks between Iran and Iraq. Judging from reports coming from both countries, each side would like to begin these talks with its own conditions. This is what complicates the beginning of talks.

[Lyubovtsev] However, we must hope that this war of attrition as it has become, or as an American journalist has written--"war to the last drop of oil" will finally end with a political settlement.

[Zamyatin] I think that is how it must be.

[Lyubovtsev] Leonid Mitrofanovich, considering the change of leadership in the U.S. the rising conflict on Iran's borders you have spoken about, the viewers ask us whether this has an influence on the U.S. hostages in Iran. What is the situation now when the Iranian Majlis, the parliament, has given Washington final and precise conditions for the return of U.S. diplomats to the United States?

Hostages in Iran

[Zamyatin] The first question--whether the change of leadership will influence it is difficult to answer because Reagan said only 3 days ago that this problem must be solved by Carter. The second feature which must be considered is that Iran has produced its conditions for the return of hostages to the United States.

We have already spoken about it: They make four conditions. Christopher, President Carter's special representative, brought the U.S. reply to Algiers recently since Algeria represents the U.S. interests in Iran. Some observers consider that the reply is satisfactory. However, the Iranian side considers the reply as not quite satisfactory. In particular it is a question of unfreezing of Iranian assets totalling about $10 billion in U.S. banks. Part of them have been transferred by the banks to some companies or persons who have claims on the Iranian Government and a figure of about $2 billion is quoted.

[Lyubovtsev] It means they have already began to quickly plunder someone else's property.

[Zamyatin] Yes, they began to quietly grab this property. Therefore, it seems that more time will be needed to discuss the Iranian proposals and the U.S. reply and the working out of a line on this question. Our attitude to this problem as a whole, the hostage problem, has been stated many times to the United States and to Iran. We consider that diplomatic employees at embassies must have diplomatic immunity and that the Vienna convention must be observed on this point. Our leaders have said so and this position remains in force today as our position and our attitude to the problem.

[Lyubovtsev] Thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich. Many viewers, particularly in recent times, have sent us a large number of letters asking questions about the situation in Poland. It is quite understandable. The Polish People's Republic is a fraternal socialist state with which the Soviet Union has long-standing and strong ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Several of these letters express anxiety about the further development of the situation in Poland. Leonid Mitrofanovich, what can you tell us in this connection?

Polish Situation

[Zamyatin] Primarily, I would like to emphasize, comrade viewers, that Polish leaders have said many times and repeat with every reason that the situation in Poland remains complicated and difficult. It is complicated in the economic sense and it is frequently asked why. The previous plenums of the PZPR uncovered the reasons for the complicated situation--social and economic--prevailing in Poland. Among the reasons given is primarily the violation of the socialist planned economy. Another reason is also that for the last 5 years in Poland several large economic projects were worked out which in fact violated the expediency of the laws of the economic foundation and the possibilities for their implementation under the given conditions. Added to this were complications which arose in Poland as a result of the violation of the price policy. This led to disproportions in the economy and in the sphere of working people's wages and the price policy of the state. You know that the working people's dissatisfaction was expressed in strikes which occurred first on the northern coast of Poland and then spread to all the territory of Poland. This has weakened even more the economic possibilities because transport was disorganized, and production and the work of plants and factories, foodstuff and production combines were disturbed. This lowered the level of production and naturally had an effect on the percentage of production and production capacities, making it drop sharply.

During the 5 years I mentioned at the beginning, the former Polish leaders tried to solve their country's economic difficulties by increasing the amount of loans from Western countries to Poland. Finally, Poland accumulated a large debt to the Western countries, which still remains. They were not only long-term loans, but some short-term ones too with a high rate of interest. Poland must now pay the interest and repay the debts. It had an effect on the general economic situation of Poland. If I remember and repeat these well-known facts, it is because I want to emphasize the complicated situation at the moment. In this connection I would like to emphasize that the PZPR and its Central Committee found the strength and courage to admit its mistake, to hold plenums on a businesslike level at which those who were to blame for the complicated situation in the national economy were denounced and finished. It worked out a program of consolidation of the policy for society for overcoming these economic and social difficulties. It worked out a program to overcome these difficulties.

This program is now being widely discussed by Poland's working people, it is being discussed at party collectives and many, I would say an overwhelming number of Poland's working people, understand the difficulties of the situation and speak for a normalization of this situation in the shortest possible time by their own labor. Recently workers of one of the leading Polish weaving combines addressed a letter to the governor asking for decisive measures to normalize Poland's life, to reestablish normal movement in the country, normal supplies in the country. They addressed the trade unions which are being newly established in Poland--I will say a few words about it--saying that it is time to end discussions and begin work. It is impossible to consume more than is produced. This is the essence of the program worked out now at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. However, the difficulties which arise are not only of an economic character. The fact is that elements inimical to Poland, including those within Poland itself, are attempting to use the difficulties to sabotage the working class and working mass trust in the leading role of the PZPR as the vanguard of Polish society. They are helped in this by the sabotage work--I would even say sabotage-propaganda work--carried out by bourgeois propaganda means against People's Poland. Now the Voice of America has been mobilized, Deutsche Welle and several other ideological bourgeois mass information media which are used against Poland. The essence of their broadcasts and the aim of their broadcasts is to erode Polish public opinion and to sabotage trust in socialist Poland. They incite some groups which stand against People's Poland to form some structural subdivisions and to put into shape structurally and legally the existing opposition to the present socialist structure.

Large sums of money arrive from the West to these antisocialist forces inside Poland. Private funds from West Germany belonging to the Christian Socialist Union, which does not sympathize at all with the working class in West Germany, but which suddenly declared ardent love to the Polish working class, arrive in large sums through these groups. Further, consider such a trade union association in the United States as the (?AFL-CIO), which does not help its own workers--there are 8 million unemployed as we have said--in the United States itself. They allocate enormous sums, several million dollars, for support to the opposition groups in Poland itself who stand against socialism. We can see here that there is a definite collusion between antisocialist groups operating inside Poland and forming groups which are against socialist Poland. The party and the Central Committee can see it all and Comrade Kania has spoken frequently at the plenum and after the plenum saying that Poland was and will remain socialist. It is socialist Poland which exists as a state which has an enormous influence on the stabilization of the situation in Europe. It was within the framework of the Warsaw Pact that Poland acquired its security in Europe. He emphasized frequently that the Polish working class can understand the present situation and can overcome the difficulties by its own labor, by its forces, which were formed in Poland's national economy.

The Polish working class has its own rich revolutionary traditions. It was the Polish working class together with the peasantry which after the war rebuilt Poland literally from the ashes, which created the socialist Polish state. It was the working class that has created a state which joined the number of 10 leading industrial European states because of its industrial development compared with prewar Poland. Prewar Poland threw out its workforce not in thousands but in tens, hundreds of thousands. They were workers who left the country for wages, including about 100,000 in the United States. That was the number there at the time and now there may be a few more Polish workers there.

[Lyubovtsev] There are even more in Canada.

[Zamyatin] Yes, in Canada, in the FRG, the other part of Germany, if you look at the prewar map of Europe. The Polish working class...one cannot say yet that all of it has understood the whole complication of the threat which arises for socialist Poland. However, the overwhelming majority supports the party. It supports the program set by the PZPR. It was just 2 days ago that the Polish premier, Comrade Pinkowski, said that the party is working out not just a short-term program, but it has worked out an economic reform whose first stage will begin in 1981.

The long-term program to correct the situation and to develop the economic and social situation in Poland is being worked out by the Polish Government and Central Committee and will be discussed at the congress of Polish communists. I would like to say that when Comrades Kania and Pinkowski arrived in the Soviet Union, their talks with the leaders of our party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, were very fruitful and frank, and following these talks Leonid Ilich said the following about the current situation in Poland: We express the confidence of Soviet communists, working people of the Soviet Union, that the communists and the working people of fraternal Poland will manage to solve the urgent problems of political and economic development facing them and with the aid of the material and spiritual potential created during the years of people's rule, will manage to achieve an improvement in the material well-being of the working people and further all-round progress in People's Poland. Comrades, these words were met with great approval by Polish communists. In these words Polish communists and their leaders see first of all that great confidence, that great belief of the Soviet Union, our party in the Polisn leadership and Polish communists.

[Lyubovtsev] Thank you Leonid Mitrofanovich, and to conclude we have a large number of letters with questions about China. Television viewers including Comrade Oveshkov of Kokland, Gritsenko in Azov City, in Rostovskaya Oblast and others ask about how you can evaluate the present situation in China. They ask, Leonid Mitrofanovich whether there are any changes taking place in the domestic and foreign policy of China.

Situation in China

[Zamyatin] You know that is a very big question and I shall try to answer, but most probably part of my reply will have to wait up for the next program. This is how I understand the situation. In China now very noticeable processes are taking place in domestic life. I would place them in two main categories: The first category is relationship to Mao Zedong's legacy, to all that China experienced when Mao Zedong was leading the country. The second big question or rather category, is the ways and means in the modernization of the Chinese economy. Regarding the first subject, there are, so to speak, divergences, there are definite nuances between the various groups in China, but their essence can be summed up as follows, and I take the last series of articles which have been published in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO and the (HUN TSI) magazine where it plainly said that in China they condemn the period, and they do not name Mao Zedong, of Mao Zedong's rule. Generally they prefer not to give the name of revolution to the Cultural Revolution, and urge the use of the term troubled times, and that means to cross out all that means to cross out all that was done during that period under the leadership of Mao Zedong when over 100 million people suffered.

[Lyubovtsev] That period stretches over 10 years.

[Zamyatin] Yes, 10 years. In this connection, following the logic of the current Chinese leadership, they suggest the following, that Mao Zedong was a man too and to err is human, and that if the Cultural Revolution and all that is associated with it did happen in China, then responsibility for this rests first of all with those around Mao Zedong, the gang of four led by Jiang Qing, Mao Zedong's wife; and now they are talking not about four but tens including Kang Sheng and some other leaders who are to face trial. Furthermore when you deal with that period when the Chinese under Mao Zedong praised the period of the big leap, and now they speak about this period historically as the period of great upheavals of China, they again protect the name of Mao Zedong.

As regards the second group of problems, the selection of the main modernizations as they say the main trends in economic development, the main trend here is the militarization of the Chinese economy, the creation of an industrial base for the Chinese hegemonic policy. At the same time there are people, especially among the middle party leadership echelon, who consider that priority must be given to the development of social problems in China, the solution of these problems, especially the food problem and others. Those who advocate the militarization of the economy, and the leading role here is played by Deng Xiaoping, even go as far as to admit the existence in China of two equal sectors: the state sector and the capitalist sector, which means private sector.

In this respect they have in mind definite concessionary compromises for bourgeois states, capitalist states which they are trying to use and in their turn, the capitalist monopolists are trying to use China as the source of raw materials, in other words they are opening a field of activity for the national bourgeoisie, the major part of which has been rehabilitated, for the Chinese bourgeoisie which comes from abroad, especially specialists and people connected with military fields and representatives of multinational corporations of bourgeois countries.

These are the trends in which the discussions are now being held. The debate goes on. Often they ask what balance of forces can be seen in present day China, in the Chinese leadership. It can be said that the power struggle in China has never ceased. It is continuing. This can be seen through many examples. Deng Xiaoping is now actually trying to achieve power, but in this field he meets definite difficulties with other groups which also are aspiring to a ruling position and especially that group which is being formed around Ye Jianying, a marshal and one of the oldest leaders of the Chinese Republic or rather the Chinese People's Republic.

[Lyubovtsev] A participant in the Great March.

[Zamyatin] A participant in the Great March. About him are rallied [passage indistinct].

POLISH DELEGATE FORWARDS CSCE PROPOSAL ON DISARMAMENT

LD090016 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 8 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondents A. Medvedenko and S. Muravyev report:

At today's plenary session of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski tabled an official proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Referring to the political consultations within the framework of the Organisation of the Warsaw Treaty, the Polish delegate, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Poland, proposed that a first phase of the conference be held in Warsaw in October 1981.

Marian Dobrosielski said about this at a press conference convened by the Polish delegation after the closing of the plenary session. Answering questions by newsmen, head of the Polish delegation provided some explanations on the substance of the proposal of the Polish People's Republic. He pointed out, among others, that the Polish proposal has been agreed with all the states-members of the Organisation of the Warsaw Treaty and that it can be regarded as a common proposal of these states.

Marian Dobrosielski stressed that the document tabled by the Polish People's Republic in its substance is in line with the proposals put forward in the declaration of the states-participants of the Warsaw Treaty in May 1980.

As has become known here, during the plenary session head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev supported the proposal of the Polish People's Republic.

Head of the USSR delegation noted in his statement that in the current situation further detente in Europe is in many respects dependent on what solutions will be adopted to the present urgent questions in the military field. The Final Act spells out general agreement of all the participating states on adopting effective measures designed to reduce military confrontation and to contribute to disarmament, which are called upon to complement political detente in Europe and to consolidate their security. The firm line of supporting and consolidating security in Europe, the Soviet delegate stressed, a reduction in the level and the density of the military confrontation on the continent was convincingly re-affirmed in the joint documents of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee and by the meeting of foreign ministers.

The same line also dominated the talks of Leonid Brezhnev with the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Soviet delegate said that the socialist countries are not putting forward any preliminary conditions for the convening of the conference, but at the same time they do not accept a situation in which even prior to convening the conference, some parameters of future negotiations, benefiting only one side, were to be defined in advance.

Pointing out that interest in holding the conference on military detente in Europe is observed in almost all European countries, head of the Soviet delegation welcomed the proposal by the Polish People's Republic.

Speaking at the plenary session, the delegate of Yugoslavia also spoke out in support of the idea of convening the European conference on disarmament.

UNITED NATIONS SUPPORTS 'NONUSE OF FORCE' PROPOSAL

LD051030 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, TASS--The UN General Assembly has supported the Soviet Union's proposal for drafting in the nearest future a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. It was in 1976 that the Soviet Union suggested drafting and concluding such a treaty and submitted an appropriate draft to the UNO for consideration.

The resolution, adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes at a plenary assembly session, stresses again the need for a universal and effective application of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations and for helping the United Nations in this matter. The assembly resolved that the special committee which discussed this problem should continue working on this treaty and submit its report to the next session.

SEN TOWER'S CALL FOR MILITARY BUILDUP CRITICIZED

LD051729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Dispatch by TASS correspondents N. Pakhomov and M. Beglov: "Fueling Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] Washington, 25 November--The U.S. military-industrial complex and its henchmen in Congress are continuing to fuel an atmosphere of militarist hysteria in the country, seeking a further increase in appropriations for the Pentagon and the escalation of the arms race.

Addressing American journalists, Republican Senator J. Tower, who is expected to assume the post of chairman of the influential Senate Armed Services Committee, demanded a "strengthening of the military muscle" of the United States. Having once again launched the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat," he advocated the further buildup of American strategic arms, the deployment of the Trident II missile system, the building of new bombers, the modernization of the navy, the extension and consolidation on a permanent basis of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the strengthening of the NATO bloc. Our foreign policy, the senator declared, must be based on military strength, and the United States must pursue a "hard line" with regard to the USSR.

Tower directly demanded a "reassessment of national priorities" in favor of increasing military appropriations at the expense of a new reduction in the already meager funds allocated to social programs. Even though the U.S. Senate has just voted to allocate a record sum, in excess of $161 billion, to specific programs, given an overall "ceiling" of $171.5 billion for military expenditure, the senator maintained that even this is not enough. In his opinion, which reflects the viewpoint of the American military, these appropriations must still be increased by approximately $7 billion.

Tower's speech is not an isolated episode but just one link in the long chain of attempts by representatives of U.S. rightwing circles to take advantage of the favorable, from their viewpoint, moment of the handover of power from one administration to another in order to push the country further into the abyss of the arms race.

Such demands are welcomed by Pentagon contractors. "The U.S. military-industrial complex is turning over faster and faster," the Chicago TRIBUNE writes in this connection, carrying an article on the major American dealers in death.

In cities such as Pittsburgh, which houses the headquarters of the Rockwell International Company--the Pentagon's chief contractor in creating the new B-1 strategic bomber--the newspaper points out, in Seattle, where the Boeing Corporation produces minuteman missiles and cruise missiles, in the state of California, where the headquarters of suppliers of modern electronic armaments are situated--everywhere in these regions one observes the increased activeness of the military-industrial complex, which attests that good times have arrived for it. The Chicago TRIBUNE points out that shares in military corporations have recently been selling literally like hotcakes on the major American stock exchange on Wall Street.

Many American observers are now posing in alarm the reasonable question of just where the country will be taken by the unrestrained spinning of the flywheel of the arms race and the increase in military spending. Thus, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in an editorial article that this is taking place at the very moment when the United States is continuing to experience "serious economic difficulties": inflation, a high level of unemployment and a slow rate of economic development. Under these conditions, in the newspaper's opinion, the United States should elaborate a "more sober and rational approach" to its military needs and to foreign policy in general.

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET PROTEST REGARDING UN MISSION

LD051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Violating Their Obligations"]

[Text] New York, 2 Dec--The U.S. authorities have undertaken another crude anti-Soviet action. As the New York TIMES has reported, the New York State Supreme Court has authorized the staging of still larger--in other words, more militant and clamorous--gatherings and demonstrations by hooligans outside the Soviet Union's UN Mission. In justifying this decision the court cynically declared that it was allegedly guided by "concern" for the implementation of the "inalienable right of Americans to perform such actions, as guaranteed them by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution." It is a curious fact that the decision was taken by the court contrary to the demands of the inhabitants of houses adjoining the Soviet mission that the anti-Soviet thugs, who disturb the life of the area with their sabbats, should be removed.

Moreover, the court resolution contains a direct instruction to the New York police organs to "render assistance" to the participants in the anti-Soviet provocations and ensure their safety.

By this action the U.S. authorities have finally exposed themselves as Pharisees, have openly taken under their protection the ultrarightist and Zionist groupings and are encouraging them to step up their already unbridled anti-Soviet provocative activities.

For many years now Soviet establishments, the people working in them and the members of their families have been the object of unceasing crude provocations which became noticeably more frequent after the U.S. administration took the course of exacerbating relations with the USSR and returning to the times of the cold war.

There have been the explosions at the Aeroflot buildings and the Soviet Union's UN Mission, and the Zionist sabbats at the premises of the Soviet mission and living quarters in New York City, during which raving hooligans have threatened Soviet citizens with violence and in a number of cases inflicted material damage, have become a common occurrence.

In response to repeated appeals and notes from the Soviet Embassy in the United States and the Soviet UN Mission the State Department talked its way out with "promises" to pursue the appropriate investigations and institute criminal proceedings against the guilty parties. However, in all such cases "investigations" have produced no result.

The decision taken by the New York court has thrown light on the position taken on the said issue by the U.S. authorities and has shown that they are pandering to those circles which are hindering the normal activities of the Soviet establishments in New York.

GROMYKO, MPR'S DUGERSUREN HOLD TALKS, SIGN TREATY

Luncheon Speeches

LD051721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] The treaty between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on the status of the Soviet-Mongolian state border and on cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues was signed in Moscow 26 November.

The document was signed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by M. Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPR] Central Committee and MPR foreign minister.

Present at the signing were: on the Soviet side--I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. On the Mongolian side--the officials accompanying the minister and B. Gotob, MPR ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko had talks with M. Dugersuren.

Questions of bilateral Soviet-Mongolian relations and also certain urgent international problems were discussed during the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and close cooperation.

A. A. Gromyko and M. Dugersuren expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which constitute an example of friendship between peoples, parties and states, and emphasize their desire for their further comprehensive development.

On examining the international situation the ministers exchanged opinions on questions relating to the maintenance and deepening of the policy of detente and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security, including the situation in Asia. It was pointed out in this connection that the Soviet Union and the MPR, together with the other socialist community countries, advocate lasting peace and security on the Asian Continent and the just, peaceful settlement of existing problems.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in M. Dugersuren's honor, during which speeches were exchanged.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

The Soviet people and the CPSU have many friends, good and true friends. We value the fact that fraternal Mongolia holds a worthy place among them.

Somewhat older people remember that, starting back in the twenties, our two countries have passed hand in hand through the difficult trials which have fallen to their lot and withstood them with honor.

The Mongolian people were with us in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. Our friendship strengthened still further in the postwar decades.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries, which was signed by L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, was the historic outcome of our joint struggle for peace and socialism. It is a document of tremendous significance. It illumines, as it were, the wide straight road along which the Soviet and Mongolian peoples will continue advancing.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia are increasing in scale year by year and becoming richer in content. And this cannot fail to gladden us all. Fraternal, friendly ties extend to dozens of spheres, be it cooperation in the construction of new industrial enterprises, the development of agriculture, science, technology or culture.

Right from the start up to the present day--and we are sure that this will be so in the future--the Soviet Union and Mongolia have acted alongside each other in the struggle for peace and the people's freedom.

And if the international situation has become more complex today--and you and I know who bears the responsibility for this--and if dangers to the cause of peace stand out in greater relief in it, it is all the more important that the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries be strengthened. For it is precisely their policy--a policy aimed at detente, disarmament and international cooperation--that expresses the fundamental interests of all peoples, of the present and future generations.

Today, the Soviet Union and Mongolia cannot fail to be concerned at the events occurring in different parts of the world. But the affairs of the Asian Continent are particularly close to our two countries--to the Soviet Union as not only a European but also an Asian power, and to Mongolia, which is situated right in the center of Asia.

Without exaggeration, the fact that an entire family of socialist states, which now includes Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, has emerged and become established on the Asian Continent as a result of the heroic struggle against foreign interventionists and hegemonists represents a social advance of worldwide historic significance. But neither do we close our eyes to the fact that Asia is a continent where the flame of military conflicts flares up probably more frequently than in other parts of the world and where imperialism and those who side with it fan war hysteria and sow discord and mistrust among peoples. Is this not evidenced by the intentions of certain major Western states to keep a military strike force in readiness in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, by the provocative ballyhoo over Kampuchea, the unceasing attempts to continue military intervention against the DRA and the infiltration of armed gangs onto its territory from outside?

Imperialism, its accomplices and also Beijing act as enemies of independent revolutionary Afghanistan, thereby flouting the UN Charter, which bans any interference by one lot of states in the affairs of others. But is it permissible to adapt the UN Charter to the needs of a particular policy, still less an interventionist policy? The UN Charter is designed to be the law of international life for everyone. Afghanistan is firmly following the road chosen by the Afghan people themselves, and no one will divert them from that path.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia have a common neighbor who, unfortunately, gives both you and us a lot of trouble--China. Certain internal processes are now noticeable in the life of that country. However, even under a microscope it is impossible to make out signs of Beijing's departure from the policy of hegemony in international affairs, a policy hostile to the interests of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

The Soviet Union's policy of normalizing relations with China is well known. It was defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and it remains in force today.

An important event lies ahead in the political life of Asia, and not only Asia--talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and India. We are convinced that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to that country will promote not only the further fruitful development of Soviet-Indian relations but also the strengthening of peace on the Asian Continent and the consolidation of international security as a whole.

The Soviet Union advocates relations of equal rights and good neighborliness with all Asian countries, large and small, of course on the principles of mutual interest and love of peace. This applies to Japan. This applies to the ASEAN countries, which for some reason have no intention of embarking on the path of establishing normal relations with a number of states in Indochina.

Your visit to Moscow, Comrade Minister, is taking place on the eve of portentous events in the life of both our countries. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the MPR are preparing with great enthusiasm for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress. Our Mongolian friends are also approaching the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. Along with you this glorious date will also be celebrated by Soviet people, who share the feelings of pride of your country's working people in the successes of socialism on Mongolian soil.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized "the Soviet Union--a loyal friend and ally of socialist Mongolia--actively supports the efforts of Mongolian friends aimed at resolving major problems of the economy and at strengthening their country's international positions." In his reply speech M. Dugersuren noted that today's meeting is taking place on the 56th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, whose formation in 1924, as well as the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution in 1921, became possible thanks to the victory of Great October, which opened the era of revolutionary renewal of the world. The historic leap made by the Mongolian people from feudalism to socialism and their current impressive successes are inextricably linked with the class alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and with the USSR's constant, genuinely internationalist assistance.

The internationalist policy of the MPRP and the CPSU, the minister stressed, is the firm guarantee of the steady development and expansion of our multifaceted cooperation. The now traditional meetings and talks between our leaders L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal determine the main directions of and prospects for further deepening Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and give powerful new impetus to the effective implementation of the planned tasks and principles.

The Mongolian people, who are moving with great political and labor enthusiasm toward those noteworthy events--the 18th MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution--received with tremendous satisfaction the results of the work to coordinate national economic plans and economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union for the next 5-year plan period and in the longer term. These results indicate a further growth in the scope of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The MPRP Central Committee, our government and the Mongolian people, the minister said, are fully determined to continue to tirelessly strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union as their great revolutionary gain.

The Mongolian people, the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government fully support the energetic foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state and L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding politician of today and ardent fighter for peace. The Crimea meetings held in the summer between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states again confirmed the unity of their assessments of the reasons for the increased complexity of the international situation and reasserted the socialist countries' determination to build up their joint efforts to preserve and strengthen peace and security and continue and deepen the detente process.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries counterpose to the intrigues of the imperialists, hegemonists and their accomplices--who are trying to wreck detente and reverse the objective course of world development--their own consistently peaceful course and constructive initiatives aimed at improving the international climate, averting the threat of war, ending the arms race and taking practical steps in the disarmament sphere.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state serves as a most important factor for strengthening peace and the peoples' security and consolidating the positions of the forces of democracy and socialism.

The policy of peace, international cooperation, national independence and social progress is destined to be victorious, since it accords with the peoples' vital interests. Despite zigzags in the development of world events, the cause of peace, democracy and socialism is steadily scaling new heights.

This is also a characteristic feature of the present development of the international situation in Asia. Alliance and collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a decisive factor for strengthening the cause of peace, national independence and social progress on the Asian Continent. Mongolia, together with the other fraternal socialist countries is striving to lay reliable foundations for collective security in Asia.

As is known, the political situation in Asia is far from simple. Through the fault of imperialist and other reactionary forces explosive spots persist and could become the seats of major conflicts. Beijing's hegemonist and expansionist aspirations constitute a particular danger to the cause of peace and security on the Asian Continent--and not only in Asia.

Ardent anti-Sovietism and antisocialism, an increasingly profound military-political rapprochement with imperialism, open preparations for war, the use of force against neighboring countries with a view to implementing their own expansionist ambitions--that is the real essence of the Maoists' policy and actions.

There are no problems today--global or regional--on which China has not taken up a stance which runs counter to the interests of the peoples, including the Chinese people themselves, to the detriment of the interests of the cause of international security. The exposure of the aggressive reactionary essence of Beijing's policy and the rebuttal of its adventurist actions are tasks of paramount importance for all peace-loving, progressive forces.

Those who are flirting with Beijing today for selfish purposes are adding grist to the hegemonist mill, whether they like it or not. And those who connive at Beijing's adventurist policy and grant it direct military assistance are taking on a grave responsibility to all mankind.

Our party and state will continue to do everything in their power to promote the further strengthening of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and all revolutionary forces, the consolidation of peace and international security and the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples in Asia and throughout the world.

M. Dugersuren wholeheartedly wished the heroic Soviet people new achievements in communist building and great successes in the cause of a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, which will undoubtedly be a historic event in the life of not only Soviet society but the international communist and workers movement and all progressive forces in the world.

The luncheon, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by I.T. Novikov, USSR ministers and other Soviet and Mongolian officials.

Report on Talks

LD051229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR of M. Dugersuren, Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 25 November through 1 December 1980 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and M. Dugersuren in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

The sides noted with profound satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the MPR, which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing steadily in full accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, are being filled with increasingly rich content and serve well the interests of both countries and the cause of peace and social progress. Special emphasis was placed on the great significance of regular meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal for further strengthening the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP, the USSR and the MPR and the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and for determining the principal directions and prospects for the development of Soviet-Mongolian ties and cooperation in the international arena.

The Mongolian side emphasized with gratitude that the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance and support are of exceptionally great significance for the MPR's socialist building.

The ministers signed a treaty on the status [rezhim] of the Soviet-Mongolian border and on cooperation and mutual assistance on broader issues.

A number of specific questions relating to the two countries' cooperation in the foreign sphere were examined.

The Mongolian side declared that the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the concerted actions of all the socialist community countries are a decisive factor in the cause of strengthening peace and the peoples' security. It emphasized the urgency of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the 35th UN General Assembly session--proposals aimed at reducing the danger of war, strengthening world peace and curbing the arms race. Mongolia also supports the initiatives advanced at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee in May 1980, which accord with the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet side pointed out that the USSR welcomes with profound satisfaction the steady growth in the MPR's authority in the international arena. The peace-loving foreign policy of People's Mongolia is a major contribution to the socialist community's joint efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace, security and international cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the fact that imperialist circles, above all those in the USA, are taking steps to unfold a new round of the arms race and are trying to throw the world back to the cold war times. [paragraph continues]

The situation is aggravated by partnership between the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. Reaffirming their invariable dedication to the policy of detente, the two sides state again their determination to rebuff, in cooperation with other peace-loving states, encroachments in peace, the security and independence of the peoples, from whereever they may come. They stressed the need for stepping up talks on various aspects of the problem of stopping the arms race and of disarmament and for seeking to reach practical accords leading to a reduction of tension in the world. This applies also to the talks at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, an active part in whose work is taken by the USSR and the MPR.

Much attention was given to questions concerning the situation in Asia. While resolutely denouncing those who sow discord and those who counterpose some countries to others, who are trying to pursue a policy of hegemonism, specifically with regard to the Asian Continent, the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic come out consistently for a lasting peace and security in Asia on the basis of joint efforts by states of this continent, for a just political settlement of conflict situations in its various regions.

They are convinced that relations between all Asian states can and must rest on the basis of sovereign equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force, respect for the territorial integrity of states and other generally accepted principles of international life.

The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic highly assess the great positive role of India's peaceful policy. The two sides expressed confidence that the forthcoming visit by Leonid Brezhnev to India will mark an important stage in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, a new contribution to the cause of peace and security in Asia.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia express full support for the efforts of the leadership and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to defend the gains of the April Revolution, to build a new life. They resolutely demand an end to aggressive actions launched by imperialism and its henchmen against the Afghan people and a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by political means on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals of May 14, 1980.

The USSR and the MPR condemn the great-power militaristic policy of Beijing, its growing military and political cooperation with the forces of imperialism, cooperation which increases the threat to peace and security of the peoples. At the same time the two sides reaffirmed their position in favour of normalization of interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides consider inadmissible any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in whatever form, including such forms which are covered up with the U.N. flag. They support the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for developing good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between all countries of Southeast Asia and for making this region a zone of peace and stability.

The two sides declare their solidarity with the efforts of the Korean Democratic People's Republic toward easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and toward an independent unification of Korea along peaceful, democratic lines and reaffirm a pressing need for carrying out without delay the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session on withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the MPR, Mangalyn Dugersuren extended to Andrey Gromyko an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the MPR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

DEMCHENKO CRITICIZES SINO-JAPAN MINISTERIAL TALKS

OW050547 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Mikhail Demchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] A Japan-China ministerial conference just opened in Beijing. According to Tokyo press reports, the Japanese delegation wanted to discuss as main topics on the agenda problems concerning economic exchanges between the two countries. This is quite natural because Sino-Japanese economic exchanges are faced with serious difficulties.

However, China is attending this conference with a different attitude than Japan. The Chinese leadership is pushing problems related to economic exchanges with Japan more and more into the background. In the past (?2 months) alone, Beijing has suspended at least four of the joint projects on which agreements had been reached and contracts signed.

The facts prove, China has turned out to be an unreliable partner. In a nutshell, the Beijing leadership has clearly lost interest in implementing Sino-Japanese joint projects and seems to be bent upon using the current ministerial conference mainly for its political interests. This is attested to by numerous facts. For instance, a few days ago YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out that the ministerial conference would take up more political problems than economic issues. Strangely, Japan has agreed to do so.

According to Japanese press reports, Foreign Minister Ito said that he would see that the Asian situation, the Kampuchean question in particular, were discussed as main subjects in his talks with his Chinese counterpart. YOMIURI SHIMBUN says that Japan intends to play a pertinent role in a settlement of the Kampuchean question and will actively seek to ascertain the Chinese position on this question. Also, according to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Foreign Minister Ito is trying to find an opening to an international conference on Kampuchea.

Why does Japan have to ascertain Beijing's position on the Kampuchean question? Everyone knows this position. The Chinese position on the Kampuchean issue poses a threat to peace and security in Asia and in the whole world. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and all the friends of that country have sternly condemned the provocative clamors raised by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of looking for ways to settle the Kampuchean question.

The changes which have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible. All attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, including those making use of the United Nations, are doomed to fail.

Let me add one more thing. In our view, it seems more reasonable for Japan instead of discussing the Kampuchean question to discuss at the Beijing conference the growing threat posed to Southeast Asia by the Chinese efforts to establish control of the South China Sea by reinforcing Chinese forces, the navy in particular. It is precisely this move by China that is causing the greatest apprehension in Southeast Asia, and that apprehension is well-founded. China has continued military provocations along the Vietnamese border. According to press reports, the Sino-Japan ministerial conference is also slated to discuss problems relating to Soviet foreign policy. As it did during the Japan-China foreign ministry working-level talks in Tokyo this April, in the current ministerial conference it is expected to take a hard line against the Soviet Union and to join with China in taking measures to isolate the Soviet Union.

Every time Beijing leaders meet a visiting Japanese delegation, they take it as an opportunity to slander the Soviet Union, to have Japan fall in step with the Chinese hegemonists' anti-Soviet line, and to block development of neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union which is conductive to peace and security in Asia.

Differences at Talks

OW070232 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Commenting on the Japan-China ministerial meeting which concluded yesterday, our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following:

The Chinese officials urged the Japanese ministers to openly manifest Japan's hostile feelings toward the USSR and Vietnam. At the meeting they, as usual, lashed out at Soviet and Vietnamese foreign politices with base slander. While demonstrating Japan's foreign policy position against socialism, however, the Japanese representatives refused to the last to give in to Chinese demands.

In Japan, people of all walks of life are making increasingly clear their dissatisfaction with the Japanese Government's stance of seeking to aggravate its relations with the Soviet Union. For example, Shinsuke Hori of the Foreign Ministry's Hokkaido office, recently said that no one on behalf of the Foreign Ministry should try to stir up arguments on alleged Soviet threats. Hirohide Ishida, member of the Liberal-Democratic Party and former labor minister, stressed at a public function that it is foolish to show hostility toward the Soviet Union or carry on economic sanctions against it, and that only Japan would suffer the consequences.

As a result, according to observers, there was a certain difference between the Japanese and Chinese positions expressed at the ministerial meeting concerning Soviet policies. Japanese newspapers say that differences also surfaced in the area of coordinating views regarding developments in Southeast Asia. Judging from all factors involved, Japan wants to play a leading role in Southeast Asia by itself and not to share it with China. Among other things, Prime Minister Suzuki's tour of ASEAN nations scheduled for January next year is also designed to increase Japan's influence in that area.

The Chinese side at the meeting used the bait of profits from economic cooperation with China in an attempt to put pressure on Japan. This time, it apparently proved a futile effort. However, meanwhile, based on agreements signed earlier, Japan offered loans to China, while the Japanese minister of international trade and industry and the minister of transport expressed strong skepticism over China's economic programs and its potential for cooperation with Japan. This shows that Japanese businesses are losing interest in China. The scrapping of a large-scale economic cooperation project with Japan by Beijing (?on the eve of the ministerial meeting) turned out to be [words indistinct].

Today's ASAHI SHIMBUN writes that the time has come for a new phase of cool-headed assessment to replace sentiments of friendship in Japan-China relations. In other words, the fact that the interests of the two nations are not identical became quite clear in the course of the ministerial meeting.

COMMENTARY VIEWS USSR-JAPAN TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES

OW090329 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Alekseyev commentary: "On the Present Status of Soviet-Japan Trade and Economic Relations"]

[Excerpts] Of all the areas of their bilateral relations, the USSR and Japan have achieved the most welcome results in the trade and economic sphere. The rapid and successful expansion of trade, the reciprocal cooperation in materializing large-scale economic projects, and the vigorous scientific and technological interchanges have indeed paved the way for further improvements in the relations between the two countries in general.

One cannot deny that trade and economic ties are greatly influenced by political developments. At the same time, however, we cannot afford to let anyone turn cooperation in the trade and economic area into a tool for achieving a certain political end that has nothing to do with that cooperation or with Soviet-Japan relations in general. Nevertheless, Japanese official quarters have done just that.

The Japanese Government, giving in to the U.S. demand for "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union, took steps to deliberately slow the rate of growth in reciprocal cooperation projects with the Soviet Union. It even attempted to get some specific projects canceled.

Now that some time has elapsed since the steps were taken, let us see who the "sanctions" actually worked against. We should first of all note that this is not the first time for the USSR to experience this type of action. In the practical field of its relations with capitalist countries, the Soviet Union has experienced more than enough of all kinds of schemes seeking a policy change through concessions based on economic considerations. History seems to have failed to teach the authors of these schemes any lessons, however. Otherwise, they would have drawn the conclusion that it was invariably not the Soviet Union that suffered the consequences of such schemes.

Same was the case this time, too. The virtual prohibition by the Japanese Government of concluding any promising, large-scale contracts with the USSR dealt very heavy blows to Japanese trade firms and manufacturers. According to Japanese newspaper reports, work involving 14 massive contracts, worth $5 billion in plants for the USSR, was canceled. The total amount of exports to the USSR which Japanese firms lost to West European rivals is estimated at more than $1 billion.

Many Japanese participants in the second Japan-Soviet roundtable conference in Moscow last month also noted that the "sanctions" are unfounded. Business circles also voice their dissatisfaction with the Japanese Government's blind obedience to changing U.S. policies. This dissatisfaction is deepening, as the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently wrote, because of the fact that the United States is trying not only to interfere in Japan's exports to the Soviet Union but also to shut out Japanese goods from the U.S. market at the same time, as witnessed by Japanese businessmen.

We would like to point out, with a degree of satisfaction, that the ruthless logic of development in the situation has led Japanese officials to understand the need for a change in their course. According to newspaper reports, the Japanese Foreign Ministry notified the U.S. State Department of Japan's decision to grant the USSR new Export-Import Bank credits to finance the Siberian natural gas pipeline project. The Japanese KEIZAI SHIMBUN termed the decision "the first step toward ending the economic sanctions against the USSR." Noting that the sanctions had proved ineffective, as West European nations shifted to economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, the newspaper concluded that the Japanese measures have virtually ended in failure.

The Soviet position has been that it strives to develop Soviet-Japan relations in the direction of true good neighborliness by constantly expanding businesslike relations between the two countries. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has spoken repeatedly of the true desire of the Soviet Union for a full development of cooperation with Japan. It was again clearly stated at the second Soviet-Japan roundtable conference in November.

It is our hope that the Japanese Government authorities will discard their prejudice and stop blindly following the instructions of a third country in dealing with problems in Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. Only under such circumstances can the practical relations between the USSR and Japan be consolidated in the interests of the two nations.

PRAVDA CITES JAPAN SOCIALISTS ON STRENGTHENING TIES

LD080751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] party workers headed by S. Yamahana, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 24 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Leningradskiy Obkom and Kiyevskiy Ukrainian Obkom and visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhhoz. The Japanese socialists were familiarized with the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and with party organizations' work in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The delegation took part in the second roundtable conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, held in Moscow.

The delegation stated that the JSP intends to strengthen its solidarity and friendship with the CPSU and fight for the development of good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR and against the militarization of Japan and the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT 3 DECEMBER

LD081449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of JCP Central Commmttee"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, left Moscow for Tokyo 3 December at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation consists of: A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Yu.D. Kuznetsov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

JCP PROTESTS U.S. FIRING DRILLS IN OKINAWA

OW080113 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Kamejiro--Senage, vice chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, has on behalf of the people of Okinawa Prefecture presented a protest to the government against the firing exercises by the U.S. forces which continue without interruption in Okinawa.

The statement refers to the fact that another live ammunition firing practice is scheduled to begin today and will last through 13 December at Camp Hansen, a U.S. Marine Corps base. Senage demanded in the statement a total ban on firing exercises involving live ammunition in Okinawa.

JAPANESE FIRMS HELP COMPLETE FAR EAST PROJECTS

SK032218 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Joint work projects between Soviet and Japanese specialists are beneficial and useful to both the Soviet Union and Japan, and it is important that they be further developed. This is what (Kunio Osanu), a representative of the Japanese firm Oki Denki, has said to a TASS correspondent. For the past 18 months he has led a team of specialists in assembling complex equipment for an automated navigational system in Nakhodka Bay. The Japanese specialists are at present assisting their Soviet colleagues in mastering the application of new technology.

Mr (Kunio Osanu) stressed that good intentions and possibilities exist for aiding interested Soviet organizations, noting that, after all, Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors. We should meet more frequently so that we can get to know each other better, he stressed. Currently Soviet organizations and Japanese firms are working jointly on several large projects, including searching for oil and gas deposits on the Sakhalin Island shelf, organizing the largest ocean-going transportation facility at Vostochnyy Port, procuring timber, mining large coal deposits and developing mutual trade.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV INDIA VISIT CONTINUES

'Visit' With President Reddy

LD081238 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 8 Dec 80

["Leonid Brezhnev Pays Visit to President of the Republic of India"--TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has today paid a visit to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of the Republic of India. In a friendly conversation they exchanged views on further development of Soviet-Indian relations.

Taking part in the meeting were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and USSR Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov. Present from the Indian side were Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs N. Krishnan and Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Bhuja.

Presidential Palace Dinner

LD081920 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec, TASS--President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of the Republic of India has given a dinner in the Presidential Palace today in honour of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and other officials.

Present from the Indian side were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, cabinet members, MP's and leaders of public organisations.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy delivered a speech at the dinner.

A return speech was delivered by Leonid Brezhnev.

The speeches of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Leonid Brezhnev were listened to with great attention and met with prolonged applause.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Gandhi

LD091128 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS--Talks began today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India. Taking part in them are Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of External Affairs, P.K. Mukherjee, minister of trade, and Ch. Chanana, minister of state for industry.

A thorough exchange of opinion was held on questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also major international problems of mutual interests.

The participants in the talks emphasized the high level of Soviet-Indian relations, resting on the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, signed on August Ninth, 1971. They noted with satisfaction the development of economic, commercial, scientific-technical and cultural contacts between the two countries.

The prospects of further development of mutually-advantageous cooperation in various spheres were outlined in the talks. The Soviet Union, specifically, expressed its willingness to render assistance to India in expanding the output of oil wells in the country, to help raising the efficiency of Indian power plants, to study the possibility of Soviet participation in the building of a big power complex in India and in the further expansion of the metallurgical industry. It was agreed to continue a concrete discussion of all these questions.

Indira Gandhi emphasized the mutually-advantageous nature of economic cooperation between India and the USSR and its great importance for the advance of the Indian economy.

Leonid Brezhnev reassured the leaders of India that the Soviet Union would continue doing its utmost for the further development of the close friendship and cooperation and the consolidation of mutual understanding between the two countries. Indira Gandhi emphasized that the Indian side had the same intentions.

Questions related to the present-day international situation were considered in the talks.

Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and India held common or similar positions on major international problems. They stressed the need of rebuffing the attempts by foes of peace to undermine the process of detente, to impose another round of the arms race upon the peoples, to upset the military balance, obtaining in the world, in their favour and to multiply the seats of military conflicts.

The sides held an exchange of opinion on the situation in the Indian Ocean region, including the Persian Gulf, and condemned the stepping up of military activity there. They went on record in favour of the dismantling of all foreign military bases and the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union was ready for close cooperation with India and other coastal states for the sake of easing military tension in the Indian Ocean region.

The sides expressed serious anxiety over the dangerous situation in the Middle East, where external forces are preventing a peaceful settlement and encouraging Israel to fresh aggressive acts against Arab peoples, first and foremost, against the Arab people of Palestine.

During the discussion of the situation in the Middle East Leonid Brezhnev set forth the consistent position of the Soviet Union in connection with the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. Judged on the whole, he said, someone seeks to make the conflict still more serious in nature. This is being done with the object of weakening the both participants in the clash for the purpose of restoring those positions of external forces, which were lost after the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran. The Soviet Union comes out in favour of the earliest peaceful settlement of the conflict and against interference in it by other countries.

The beginning normalization [as received] was noted in the situation in Afghanistan, notwithstanding attempts by the organizers of intervention to continue aggravating tension. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev said, will discharge to the end its duty of rendering assistance to friendly Afghanistan. At the same time we are doing our utmost to facilitate a political settlement, to help Afghanistan upholding its status of sovereign and non-aligned state. This is quite possible on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The exchange of opinion on the situation in South-East Asia showed that the sides anxiously note the continuation of tension in that region. India's maintenance of friendly relations with the states of Indochina, Leonid Brezhnev declared, make a favourable impact on the situation there.

Both sides highly assessed the positive role of the non-aligned movement, its contribution to the struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Leonid Brezhnev welcomed India's positive role in the non-aligned movement and expressed confidence that India and the other members of the movement would do their utmost to rally and consolidate it for the sake of peace and progress of the peoples.

It was noted with satisfaction in the talks that regular political contacts and mutual friendship visit by leaders of both countries had become an integral and important part in the relations between the Soviet Union and India. This promotes the development and improvement of Soviet-Indian cooperation for the sake of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The sides unanimously believe that the holding of Soviet-Indian summit talks in the present complex international situation offers favourable opportunities of exchanging opinions on topical problems, facilitates the exploration of avenues leading to a relaxation of tension and to the liquidation of conflict situations in Asia and other regions of the world.

The talk was marked by an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were also:

On the Soviet side--Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Firyubin, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; Yuliy Vorontsov, ambassador of the USSR to India; and Yevgeniy Samoteykin, referent of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

On the Indian side--R.D. Sathe, secretary for external affairs; Vishnu Kalyandas Ahujan, India's ambassador to the Soviet Union; and K.R. Sahib, assistant to the prime minister.

FORMATION OF DRA GROUPS TO DEFEND REVOLUTION VIEWED

LD090005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Our Kabul correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich, describes the detachments for the protection of the revolution in Afghanistan:

[Begin recording] The armed interference by imperialism and its accomplices in the internal affairs of the Afghan Republic is without respite for a single day. The successes by the people of Afghanistan, who are building a new life, are giving rise to malice and hatred on the part of world and regional reaction. Realizing the complexity of the situation, the working people of the young republic are setting up detachments for the protection of the revolution everywhere. Everyone is taking up arms to defend their homeland--peasants and workers, the young and the old.

One of these detachments was recently formed in the province of Gondoz in north Afghanistan. Peasants from neighbouring villages have joined its fighting ranks. They are not only safeguarding the labors of the people of their villages, but are also actively helping the Afghan Armed Forces to clear their homeland of bandit groups which are terrorizing the local population and preventing the peasants from working peacefully in the fields. The detachments for the protection of the revolution which have been set up in many provinces of Afghanistan are fighting successfully against the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction who are penetrating the territory of Afghanistan from abroad as members of bandit groups, and are making a weighty contribution to safeguarding the security and peaceful life of the country's population.

The appeal by the Third Plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee to apply all the strength of the party and the people to the fight against counterrevolution is being implemented. The population of Afghanistan continues to build a new society free of exploitation and oppression and is giving a rebuff to the enemies of the April revolution. [end recording]

PDPA DECISION ON 'STRENGTHENING' LEGALITY CITED

LD041643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Very Important Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Nov--The resolution of the very important tasks at the new stage of the April revolution in the DRA is inseparably linked with the ensuring of revolutionary order, universal security and calm and with unswerving observance of citizens' rights and freedoms. This is stated in the recently adopted resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium "On Strengthening Revolutionary Legality," which is published in the newspaper (KHIVAD).

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council, the document points out, are consistently implementing measures to strengthen revolutionary legality and law and order. The adoption of the historic fundamental principles of the DRA, which guarantees Afghan citizens broad democratic rights and freedoms, was an important achievement of the new stage of the April revolution.

At the same time the resolution points out that there have been serious violations of the provisions of the DRA's fundamental principles--which harms the cause of revolutionary law and order.

In this connection the document emphasizes that the strictest observance of revolutionary legality is one of the chief tasks at the new stage of the April revolution and a very important condition for achieving its goals. It is the duty of the country's government to establish strict control over fulfillment of the requirements of the DRA's fundamental principles and of the laws and decrees of the DRA Revolutionary Council by all workers of the state apparatus and the local organs of power.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium expressed confidence that the leaders and all workers of ministries and departments and party members will treat with a sense of high state and party responsibility the fulfillment of the responsible tasks of strengthening legality and revolutionary law and order in the country.

NGUYEN CO THACH CITED ON 'AGGRESSIVENESS' MYTH

LD080825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Minister's Interview"]

[Text] Hanoi, 25 November--Beijing's hegemonist policy is the chief cause of the existing tension in Southeast Asia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declared in an interview for the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Today China directly threatens the security and sovereignty of our country, as well as of Laos and Kampuchea. It is known, however, that it also has territorial claims on the Philippines, Indonesia and other countries. And no one can guarantee that after a certain time China will not try to teach one of them a "lesson."

To put political and military pressure on the countries of the region, the minister continued, China uses the myth of some kind of "Vietnamese aggressiveness." Such slanderous accusations against our country have become the bugaboo with whose help Washington and Beijing are trying to make the ASEAN countries follow in the wake of their policy.

Nguyen Co Thach resolutely refuted the assertions of Western and Chinese propaganda, which endeavors to portray the internationalist assistance given to the Kampuchean people by Vietnam as "aggression" against that country.

Describing Socialist Vietnam's relations with the Soviet Union, the SRV foreign minister emphasized that the USSR has always given the Vietnamese people disinterested assistance in the struggle against American aggression and Chinese expansion.

GRISHIN, DOLGIKH, OTHERS ATTEND LAO RECEPTION

LD041532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TASS)--Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] in the USSR, held a reception today on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

At the reception were Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arstanbek Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party administrative and public organizations.

A delegation of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society was present, headed by Khamsouk Saignaseng, chairman of the society's presidium and LPDR minister.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH LAO LEADERS AT CELEBRATION

LD051511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[TASS report: "Meeting in Vientiane"]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Dec--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and LPDR President Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee, have received the Soviet party-government delegation headed by K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers which has arrived here to participate in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the LPDR's proclamation.

In the course of a friendly talk the Lao leaders gave a high appraisal of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the parties, governments and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

The determination to continue to strengthen and deepen these relations was emphasized.

HENG SAMRIN ON EAST EUROPEAN VISIT, ASIAN PROBLEMS

LD041512 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] After the tour of East European socialist countries, the delegation of the United National Salvation Front and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea stayed in the Soviet Union on their way home. Here is what the head of the delegation, the chairman of the front and Revolutionary Council, Heng Samrin, told our correspondent:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording, in Cambodian fading into English translation] The official friendly visit of the Kampuchean delegation to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary was short but very fruitful. The visit proved that Kampuchea and the three socialist countries have common views of the most topical problems of present-day life. Kampucheans will never forget the internationalist stand taken by these countries, a stand stemming from relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation. The cooperation of Kampuchea with the socialist community promotes peace and stability in Asia, Europe and the rest of the globe.

It's also very important in the struggle against the arms race, and the heightening of tension by hegemonists and imperialists. Heng Samrin continued: I take this opportunity to say that after the victory won on January 8, 1979, we had to start building our country from scratch. We are doing quite well as far as restoration is concerned. The economy, which is vitally important for any nation, is developing and advancing. Rice is grown on 1.5 million hectares of land. Factories destroyed under the Pol Pot regime are being restored. Fifty heavy and light industry enterprises have been commissioned. The money now in circulation has purchasing value. The most important transport roads are in operation. Railways connecting Phnom Penh with Kampong Som and Battambang are working at full capacity. The ports of Phnom Penh and Kampong Saom have been opened for Kampuchean and foreign vessels. Pochentong Airport is receiving airplanes of different airlines. Local [word indistinct] government bodies are gaining in authority. The government is developing the systems of social security and health protection. There are now 5 hospitals in towns and over (?100 in provinces).

Kampuchea pursues a policy of friendship and cooperation with all socialist states. It is willing to maintain neighborly relations with all countries of Southeast Asia, based on peaceful coexistence. Kampuchea denounces the policy of threats and aggression pursued by Chinese expansionists against Laos and Vietnam, and sides with the two fraternal nations. Heng Samrin said in conclusion: On behalf of the United National Salvation Front and all Kampucheans, I want to express deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the shipments of food and equipment to our country. [Words indistinct] enabled our people to overcome difficulties and forget the kindness of that support given in compliance with Kampuchea's request. [end recording]

PAP CITED ON DEFENSE MINISTRY COUNCIL WARNING

LD081615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Polish Ministry of National Defense"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec--As PAP reports, there was a meeting yesterday of the Military Council of the Polish Ministry of National Defense.

Discussing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the Military Council expressed profound anxiety at the situation in the country which presents a serious treat to socioeconomic life and to the functioning of state organs. The continuation of such a situation, the report stresses, could have serious adverse consequences for the country's defense capability.

During the meeting tasks were set for further work in the Polish Arred Forces.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON NEED FOR 'STABILIZATION'

LD090915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch in "Day's News" roundup under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers": "At the Center of Attention"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec--The public has greeted the results of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum with great interest. The PZPR central organ TRYBUNA LUDU today publishes the first readers' responses to this important event in the life of the party and state. People of various professions and social strata express satisfaction both at the actual progress of the plenum and at its decisions aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country. They stress that these decisions meet the damands of party members. "The time has come," Jan Spalony, a miner from Walbrzych, writes, "in the period of preparation for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, to achieve a stabilization of the social and economic situation. The only road to this is one of productive labor and fulfillment of the plan targets."

TRYBUNA LUDU's readers note that the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum will help to establish a peaceful labor atmosphere in production collectives. Great attention in the precongress discussion must be paid to intraparty life, since the strengthening of the party and its leading role is the key to overcoming the crisis being experienced by the country, the newspaper writes.

PUBLICIST WRITES ON SOVIET-POLISH COMBAT TIES

LD081715 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Articles by Polish publicist Stefan Zelich under the rubric "Foreign Publicist in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Our Close Combat Alliance"]

[Text] Warsaw--All I know so far about the 26th CPSU Congress is that it is to open 23 February 1981, hear the CPSU Central Committee report and approve the "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." But even this much allows me to say that the congress will be an event of tremendous significance both for me and for my 35 million compatriots. In confirmation I will cite just one point from the CPSU Central Committee draft submitted for nationwide discussion: "to develop mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with socialist countries in every possible way; to participate actively in the further deepening of the CEMA member countries' socialist economic integration." And Poland is one of these countries, you see.

For almost four decades the destinies of our states and peoples have been linked by bonds not only of friendship but also of very close cooperation in all spheres. And this cooperation is of decisive significance primarily from the viewpoint of my motherland's vital interests. This historic truth is reflected in personal destinies and reminiscences and in the consciousness of individuals.

For myself, for example, thoughts of the Soviet Union are associated, above all, with recollections of a fall day in wartime 1943, when I and other Polish volunteers were approaching a small station in Ryazanskaya Oblast. It is 37 years later, but I still remember the emotion which gripped me then. My comrades--hardened people who had already seen and experienced a great deal--were laughing and crying at the same time. Someone started singing a Polish hymn, and we joined in with emotion, standing to attention and gazing at the soldier on duty at the station.

It is probably hard for a reader today to understand this. But for us the 4th year of war was drawing to an end. It was the 4th year that occupiers had been tearing Poland apart. And a Hitlerite governor general was ruling from Krakow's Wawel. And suddenly, at the small Soviet station near Ryazan, we saw a soldier in the traditional Polish military uniform for the first time after 4 years of military wanderings. Right here, in the heart of Russia, in the forests on the Oka, the first regular division of the Polish Force [Voysko Polskoye], now reborn as a People's Force, had been formed.

On that memorable evening I heard for the first time from an officer in the Political Education Service that we would liberate Poland in combat cooperation with the Soviet Army, secure just borders for it, carry out revolutionary socialist transformations and share the landowners' land among the peasants... But meanwhile it was still an incredible long way to Poland. The front passed somewhere through the environs of Smolensk. Almost all the territory of Europe between the Dnepr and the Pyrenees still remained under the Hitlerite occupiers' jackboot.

The only guarantee of the reality of the officer's words was the weapons which the Soviet Army had given us and the white and red banners flying over the field camp where the Polish division had been formed in the Russian forest on the Oka. And the fraternal alliance which the sodiers of our division were soon to seal with blood shed on Belorussian soil.

Our combat alliance with the Soviet Army and the peoples of the first socialist power in history withstood the test in battles against the common enemy. Shoulder to shoulder with our Soviet comrades in arms we had the joy of liberating our native Polish land and tracing the just borders of the Polish People's Republic with a bayonet.

Frontline brotherhood is not forgotten. I remember as though it were yesterday the cordial hospitality of the Smolensk District kolkhoz members, who during those hard times shared literally their last potato, concealed from the occupiers, with the Polish soldiers billeted there, while we shared our canned goods with them. I remember how later Captain Sapozhnikov, my commander, who was a Soviet Army officer attached to the Polish Force, fell for the freedom of the Polish land near Pulawy on the Vistula. I remember how, together with Soviet comrades, we celebrated the victory over fascism in fallen Berlin..

All veterans of the First and Second armies of the Polish Force who have been linked with the Soviet Army by ties of frontline brotherhood have similar reminiscences. The younger generation of my fellow countrymen is also linked by the ties of very personal experiences and recollections with the land of the Soviets, with its peoples and with the Soviet Army. Some stayed in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa or Leningrad during their years of study, others have worked on Soviet soil constructing, for instance, the Soyuz gas pipeline or have collaborated with their Soviet comrades somewhere on a missile test range during service in the Polish Force.

After all, for 35 years now our states have been cooperating closely in all spheres of peaceful building. After all, for 35 years now the Polish Forces, side by side with the Soviet Army, have been safeguarding our peoples' security, serving the common cause of peace, progress and socialism.

All-round Polish-Soviet cooperation is now one of the basic foundations of our national existence. Our people are aware of this fact and understand its key significance for ensuring the optimum conditions for further development for the Polish People's Republic. That is why friendship with the Soviet Union and cooperation with the Soviet Union are the lasting fundamental principle of our government's foreign policy.

Of course, this displeases the reactionary political circles of the imperialist states and displeases the forces hostile to the Soviet Union and to Poland. Hostile subversive radio stations are trying to sow hatred of the land of the Soviets and set the Poles against their most reliable friends and allies. The difficult position in which our economy has found itself as a result of the errors committed, and the complex political situation in Poland would seemingly have favored this venomous propaganda. However, even in the tensest days of this August and September, when the Polish workers were expressing justified dissatisfaction at the activity of the former party and state leadership, the hostile radio stations, however much they tried, were unable to persuade the workers to utter anti-Soviet slogans. The entire Polish people are aware that friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are the reliable guarantee of our national independence and of the country's peaceful future and a necessary condition of successful development in all spheres. That is why the results of the friendly working visit paid to Moscow by the leaders of the PZPR and the Polish state, and their talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet comrades generated such a positive response among all strata of Polish society. At the meeting in Moscow it was stressed that Soviet-Polish relations are permeated with the spirit of good neighborliness, comradely solidarity and the commonality of goals and aspirations.

We have realized this truth thanks to the historical experience of the war years and of peacetime. We will never forget that during the war the Soviet Union's Armed Forces became the hope of the Polish people, doomed to destruction by the Hitlerite invaders. We will never forget that Soviet servicemen broke the sinister might of Hitler's fascism and saved our people from physical annihilation. Thanks to the Soviet aid both the Polish Force and the Polish state, which became a socialist state, were resurrected. We were able to achieve our present, fair, western borders.

The Polish people remember just as deeply that it was thanks to close collaboration with the Soviet Union that we were able to defend the peace, the inviolability of the borders and the security of our state despite the fact that even now there are political forces which refuse to accept the results of World War II. We are in a position not to fear the threats of the West German revanchists and the constant growth of the Bundeswehr, behind which stands the entire NATO military machine, only because the invincible might of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, of which the Soviet Army is the backbone, is standing guard over peace, standing guard over the socialist community's security. That is why the strengthening of the alliance with the fraternal land of the Soviets remains the basic guarantee of Poland's independence, security and successful development.

"The modern foundation of the friendship of our parties, states and peoples is ideological unity, the commonality of the path we have traveled, the bond of our interests and aspirations!" Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, has said of Polish-Soviet relations. That is why, not only throughout the entire elapsed historical period but also in the foreseeable future, the Polish People's Republic has been, is and will remain the reliable ally of the first socialist power.

Deep are the sources of this ardent friendship which unites our peoples, a friendship born of the traditions of joint struggle against our common enemies and of an awareness of the similarity of our vital interests, goals and aspirations.

It could be asked here what relationship all these long-known truths have to the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress, which I know is to outline the directions of the further activity of the CPSU and, consequently, of the policy of the socialist state for the next few years. In my opinion they must have substantiated the few simple words which I, as a Pole and a communist, would like to address to the congress and all Soviet people:

"Fruitful work to you, comrades!"

SHALYGIN EXAMINES WESTERN ATTITUDES TOWARD POLAND

LD081738 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Our observer Yuriy Shalygin examines the Western attitude to what is happening in Poland:

Capitalist propaganda is presenting the independent trade unions in Poland as the hero of the day. According to their leader, Lech Walesa, by the end of September they had received from trade unions and charity organizations in the West more than $10 million and other currencies. It's worth mentioning, though, who these donors are. One is the Bavarian Seidel Foundation, which services the Christian Social Union of Franz Josef Strauss. This union is notorious for its reactionary views and calls for recarving European borders, including the western borders of Poland. Another donor is the American trade union amalgation AFL-CIO whose president, Lane Kirkland, in the view of the BUSINESS WEEK magazine, is as diehard and anticommunist as his late prececessor, George Meany. Don't you think it strange that such persons should suddenly develop a strong feeling of sympathy for the Polish workers? (?Also) the Western press is gleefully playing up the strikes in Poland while demanding the application of emergency laws and reprisals against strikers at home--as was the case with striking steel workers in Britain or transport workers in America. One needn't be very shrewd to realize that Western interest in Poland is far from being disinterested. And this precisely is the attitude the Paris LE MONDE used in analyzing what advantages the West had derived for itself from the Polish situation. The first such advantage would of course be political; the objective is to subvert the social system in the country. Until recently this was hoped to be achieved through raising the authority of the church.

Now the stress is on trade unions, not all of them of course, but only those infiltrated by persons or groups of persons who have links with imperialist subversion centers abroad and whose aims are hostile to socialism and People's Government in Poland. Such (?new trade unions) have nothing in common with the vital interests of the millions of Polish workers. And it is they who are receiving Western encouragement, Western financial aid and the attention of the Western press and television.

In fact some of the Western mass media are now playing the role of instruments for direct interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign Poland. Through radio stations of the type of Radio Free Europe or Deutsche Welle, antisocialist elements in that country are being instructed what they should do to exacerbate tensions and to prolong the crisis which is exhausting Poland. Such instructions are also coming through illegal channels; the Polish press cited examples just a few days ago.

As far as the American Presidential Adviser on National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski is concerned, when he met visiting Polish (?politologists) recently he actually urged the Polish opposition forces to give an armed rebuff to the authorities and to step up pressure on the government. What is it if not a provocative incitement at its clearest?

SOVIET WEEKLY REVIEWS STATUS OF USSR-SFRY TIES

LD051441 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 21 Nov 80 pp 21-22

[Yu. Girenko article: "Tested by Life: On Yugoslavia's National Holiday"]

[Excerpt] With the victory of people's power in Yugoslavia, Soviet-Yugoslav friendship was filled with qualitatively new content. The dominant trend in relations between the two states began to be determined by the common foundations of their social system, the unity of class interests and ultimate goals, the similarity of approach toward many international problems and the common struggle for peace and against imperialism. A vivid manifestation of the mutual responsibility of our parties and countries for the great common asset--the centuries-old friendship of our peoples--and their profound concern for preserving and augmenting it was the signing by the governments of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia of the 1955 Belgrade declaration, which marked the normalization of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, broken off during 1948-1953. "We would not be communists and internationalists," L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "if we were unable to rise above the past and see the broad horizons of our time, and realize the commonality of our vital interests and our responsibility in the common struggle for the cause of peace, socialism and communism."

The principles enshrined in the 1955 Belgrade declaration, and also in the 1956 Moscow statement and declaration, were reaffirmed and developed in the 1971 statement adopted as a result of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the SFRY, and also in the joint documents on the results of the meetings and conversations held between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito in 1972-1979. These documents of great political significance, which accumulated the rich experience of relations between our countries and parties, are a good contribution to further comprehensively developing and strengthening those relations. They represent a reliable foundation for their steady progress both now and in the future. The cooperation between the CPSU and LCY was placed at the center of Soviet-Yugoslav relations as the main factor of fundamental significance for consolidating the multifaceted links between our countries' peoples. The task of strengthening the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the two sovereign parties and states was highlighted as central. The main emphasis was placed on the features that unite and rally the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia as countries belonging to the same social formation. It was recognized that, despite the differences in our approaches to assessing certain foreign policy issues, the fundamental situation that in international affairs both the USSR and the SFRY advocate peace and detente, the independence of all countries and peoples and social progress is of crucial significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

As for the existing differences in forms of communist and socialist building, which reflect the distinctiveness of the two countries historical path and sociopolitical development, they must not be the cause of any alienation or mistrust in the relations between our parties and countries, and the existing methods of building socialism must not be pitted against one another. Mindful of the mass media's great potential in strengthening an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito reached an understanding that the media "must act in the interests of strengthening mutual respect and friendship between the USSR and SFRY peoples, which objective and favorable coverage of the efforts being made in both countries in socialist and communist building is called upon to promote."

These accords between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito, which presuppose a sincere, conscientious desire for mutual understanding and trust, a respectful attitude toward one another's experience and strict observance of the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, combined with an internationalist approach and careful consideration of the two countries' vital interests, all in all represent a reliable mechanism helping to settle on a sensible comradely basis the problems that arise and ensuring their confident advance to new heights.

With a sense of sincere satisfaction, Soviet people approve the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and unanimously support our party's consistent, principled course of strengthening the CPSU's cooperation with the LCY and the USSR's cooperation with the SFRY in every possible way. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government do everything in their power to strengthen Soviet-Yugoslav friendship on the basis of firm observance of the principles and accords jointly agreed at the top level. The invariability of this course was reaffirmed with new force by L.I. Brezhnev in conversation with Yugoslavia's leaders in Belgrade in May 1980. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "the Soviet leadership wants an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality to reign in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Many years of cooperation show that in the Soviet Union Yugoslavia's peoples have a faithful and reliable friend, Soviet people have always wanted and continue to want to see fraternal Yugoslavia a united, cohesive, flourishing country successfully building socialism."

For their part the Yugoslav leaders, after assessing highly the cooperation in all spheres, both state and party, also expressed their readiness to further strengthen the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR and between the LCY and CPSU. In an interview broadcast over Soviet television on 3 June, C. Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, after making special mention of L.I. Brezhnev's great personal contribution to successfully developing Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, stated that these relations have good prospects since all the preconditions exist for continuing to successfully develop and enrich the cooperation between our countries and parties through joint efforts under conditions of mutual understanding and mutual trust.

The present state of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is characterized by the constant expansion and improvement of our relations in various spheres. Mutually advantageous economic ties are becoming increasingly large scale. In accordance with the understanding reached by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito in 1977, a long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1981-1990 has been signed.

Life confirms with the utmost clarity that the Soviet-Yugoslav fraternity, sealed by profound historical traditions, by the memory of combat collaboration in the fierce battles against fascism and by international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, fully accords with the vital interests of the USSR and SFRY peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

ERFURT BEZIRK DELEGATION VISITS LITHUANIA

LD051039 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA 18 Nov 80 p 1

[ELTA report: "Guests From Erfurt"]

[Text] Vilnyus, 17 Nov--Yesterday a delegation of party and administrative workers of the GDR's Erfurt Bezirk led by H. Dienemann, chief of an Erfurt SED Bezirk committee department, arrived in our republic.

Today the delegation was received by N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. He told the German comrades of the republic's successes in the national economy, science and culture and of the activity of working people's collectives for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Comrade N. Dybenko enlarged on the work of the republic's party organizations in holding party report-and-election meetings and conferences and in preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress, and he spoke about the party's leadership of the republic's administrative organs and of the working people's participation in the movement for high standards and exemplary public order.

Taking part in the conversation were A. Buylis, chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; M. Sadovsky, deputy chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and responsible workers of the republic's administrative organs.

The guests from Erfurt will visit a number of cities and rayons in the republic and familiarize themselves with the activity of some party committees, republic ministries and departments and soviet ispolkoms.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN TRADE, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD080745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 November a conversation took place between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. They discussed questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation.

On the same day a meeting took place between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and Kh. Khristov. They discussed questions concerning the conclusion of a new long-term trade agreement between the two countries for 1981-1985 and a protocol on commodity circulation for 1981.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AIDE MARJAI

LD041713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, 24 November and had a talk with him.

Taking part in the talk was M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day J. Marjai had a talk with L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

TVORBA CITED ON WESTERN PROVOCATIVE LIES

LD081225 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 2 December 1980 publishes on page 6 a 2,000-word reprint of a feature published in the Czechoslovak weekly TVORBA under the headline "Plato and Politickers: Technology of Provocative Bourgeois Propaganda Fabrications Against Socialist Countries." The feature opens with excerpts from a letter from Rudolf Richta, director of the CSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, to (A. Dimer), president of the International Association of Philosophical Societies, in which the former complains about the way in which Western news media have attacked Czechoslovak institutions for allegedly persecuting the "philosopher" J. Tomin. The feature then continues with an article by Jaroslav Korinek and (Lyudek Pultsman) denying that Tomin has any right to call himself a philosopher, that he established an "underground university" in the CSSR and that study of ancient philosophy is frowned upon by the Czechoslovak authorities. The article goes on to maintain that the Western slander campaign is timed to coincide with the Madrid CSCE meeting and to stir up the international philosophical community.

IZVESTIYA SCORES ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN IN FRG PRESS

LD031850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Instigators: Anti-Polish Campaign in the West German Press"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS)--The West German mass information media are stepping up their anti-Polish campaign, the Bonn correspondent of IZVESTIYA writes. Speculating on the difficulties existing in the Polish People's Republic, the masters of psychological sabotage are attempting to discredit the socialist system in Poland and are trying to draw a line through the achievements of the Polish people in the rebirth of their homeland, which was devastated by the German fascist onslaught, and in the building of a new life. The mass media are not abandoning their attempts to influence the course of events in that country. FRG television and some press organs have been transformed essentially into a platform for antisocialist elements. Interviews with them are going like hot cakes. Their malignant opuses are printed in prominent places in newspapers and magazines.

One such "figure" who was fairly recently charged with a criminal offense in Warsaw calls in the pages of DER SPIEGEL for the overthrow of the socialist order in Poland, for breaking its alliance links with the USSR, and for the withdrawal of Poland from the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Flying into a rage, this individual openly states: We want the overthrow of communism! Another "hero" of the local propaganda media, the latest false "defender of the Polish workers" openly proclaims on West German television a program for abolishing the gains of socialism in Poland. The weekly DER SPIEGEL, which is ardent in the anti-Polish cause, following the events in Gdansk, publishes an interview with him under the headline "Now We Can Get Everything."

"Many Western news organs are acting as an instrument for direct interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state," continues the correspondent. "Quite a few articles in the FRG press are being interpreted as direct instructions to the enemies of People's Poland. Uninvited advisers are trying their utmost. Ideas are being bandied about concerning "synchronization" of actions for eroding the foundations of the socialist order, concerning "a change" in the existing system in the Polish People's Republic, etc.

As we see, improvement in the socioeconomic situation, which in Poland is the prime task, affects the magnates of the West German press least of all. At home they immediately unleash the pack of dogs if their own workers dare to mention improvements in their position. The new-found well-wishers have only one thing on their mind: the weakening and undermining of the foundations of the socialist order in Poland. It is with truly Jesuitical sophistication that the enemies of Poland in the editorial boards of other papers are trying to drive a wedge into relations between the Polish People's Republic and its socialist allies. Dark hints, pharisaical warnings and provocative inventions are being set in motion.

The false nature of the "concern" which the mass media in the FRG are manifesting for the fate of Poland is especially visible against a background of the clear stepping-up of anti-Polish revanchist feelings. The Springer WELT AM SONTAG is already openly calling for "the return of Silesia and East Prussia."

A striking cynicism: One of the greatest sworn enemies of Peoples Poland, Herbert Hupka, head of a revanchist territorial association, is putting a lot of effort into Solidarity. This is the same person who tirelessly demands the restoration of "Germany in its 1937 borders, including the eastern regions on the other side of the Oder and Neisse." A certain "representation of the Free City of Gdansk" whose office is located somewhere in the back-streets of Bonn has also raised its voice. The head of this shadowy institution has publicly demanded "the right of return for every emigrant from Gdansk." However, return to a city belonging to communist Poland is unthinkable, he stated. Therefore all hope lies in the "liberation of Gdansk within the framework of a united Europe," the correspondent writes.

The correspondent notes that antisocialist elements in Poland, in their turn, are not stinting in far-reaching advances addressed to West German revanchists. One of them, DIE WELT, reports with exultation, comes out not only for the liquidation of the socialist system in the Polish Peoples Republic but also for the sort of "unification of German" which would result in Poland's western neighbor becoming "a non-communist" German state.

EANES VICTORY IN PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD081000 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Lisbon, 8 Dec, TASS--The presidential elections in Portugal are over. According to preliminary results, published by the national election commission, they were won by incumbent President Ramalho Eanes whose candidature was backed by left-wing parties, including the Portuguese Communist Party.

Kovalev Commentary

LD090038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 Dec 80

[International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Excerpts] The results of the presidential election in Portugal are a major success for the forces in favor of maintaining the political and social changes in the country which became a reality following the victory of the April revolution.

Of course, the support given to General Eanes does not mean that all the electors who voted for him are in agreement with all aspects of his previous activity. But the election results have shown that the broad masses of the Portuguese have a common platform, namely the defense of the democratic regime, defense of the gains of the April revolution.

General Eanes, having won the election, understands that, he has given an assurance that in the office of president he will continue to take into account the interests of all Portuguese, all political parties with genuine influence in the country.

The attention of the Portuguese and international public is being attracted to Eanes' first statement after the election on foreign policy. Despite the fact that Portugal will continue to occupy its place within NATO, said the newly elected president, his country does not see any special sense either in deploying U.S. nuclear missile weapons or in basing big American warships on the territory and in the waters of Portugal. These words of his cannot but be seen as unwillingness of the president to draw his country into the adventurist plans of the American military.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON BRITO WITHDRAWAL

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Alliance Statement on Brito's Withdrawal Weighed" published on page G 3 of the 5 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

On lines eleven and seventeen the name Sa Carneiro should read Soares Carneiro.

USSR PURCHASES 200,000 TONS OF SPANISH WHEAT

WA091900 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Nov 80 p 47

[Text] The Soviet Union has finalized the purchase of 200,000 tons of Spanish wheat from Continental Hispanica, a subsidiary of the American multinational Continental Grain, according to the 28 November issue of the economic daily, CINCO DIAS. Like many other countries, Spain has partially lifted the grain embargo imposed by President Carter last January as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The economic daily maintains that the first shipments will begin in mid-December and end a month later. These shipments will originate from the ports of Malaga, Seville, Cadiz and Tarragona probably in 15,000 to 20,000 ton Soviet ships.

This information has been kept absolutely secret amidst the commotion generated between the grain firms and the government as a result of the direct sale of wheat from SENPA [National Service for Agricultural Products] to the Spanish firm. According to CINCO DIAS, the transaction might include 300,000 additional tons of wheat auctioned by SENPA last Tuesday and assigned to Continental Hispanica and to Sesostris, SAE, a subsidiary of another American multinational, Dreyfus.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER CITED ON 'CRISIS'

LD071934 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 7 Dec, TASS--"Italy now faces the danger of a deep crisis of the state system as a whole", said General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer in an interview to the newspaper L'UNITA. "For the first time in the past 30 years the crisis of the institutions of power has become real, he said. This is caused, in his opinion, by the inability of the ruling Christian Democratic Party to direct the country, since the Christian Democratic Party is hit by corruption and disunity. This deprives it of the political and moral right to govern Italy.

The central problem of the present-day political situation, he said, is recovery of the moral climate in the country since on solution of that problem depends restoration of trust in the institutions of power and a possibility of preservation of democracy.

To cope with the acute situation, said the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, it is necessary to bring together all popular, democratic forces. The Italian Communist Party should become the moving force in the process of preventing the crisis of the state, of renewing the Italian society. The Italian Communist Party is bound to bring together all progressive forces of the country, all honest people from different parties. Unity of the left forces assumed a particular significance in this connection.

Speaking of the devastating earthquake that hit Italy's southern areas on November 23, Enrico Berlinguer pointed out that the natural calamity shocked the Italians not only by its tragic consequences but also by the inability of the present government to resolve the acute problems facing the country.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES VIENNA FOR HOME

LD081903 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 8 Dec (TASS)--Today the CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, left Vienna for Moscow.

The delegation was seen off at Schwechat Airport by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party; Hans Steiner, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee; and also by Mikhail Yefremov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Austria.

Arrival in Moscow

LD082212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TASS)--A CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned here today from Vienna. It took part in the work of the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria.

In Moscow the delegation was met by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior staff members of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR-FINLAND SUCCESSFUL IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD060040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS)--TASS economic observer Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

Trade and economic links between the Soviet Union and Finland, whose people are marking their independence day on 6 December, can serve as a convincing example of the fruitfulness of cooperation between countries with different social systems.

Three years ago, marking a first in the history of relations between socialist and capitalist states, the two countries signed in Moscow a long-term program of developing and extension of trade, economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. The program covered the period up to 1990. During the recent visit by Urho Kekkonen, the president of Finland, to the Soviet Union, it was extended to 1995 and its content was defined and expanded.

The program and protocol include such important spheres of cooperation as foreign trade, the building of major projects, including those on a compensatory basis, and the development of production cooperation and specialization and scientific-technical links.

At present an agreement on trade exchange and payments between the two countries for 1976-1980 is being successfully concluded. According to provisional figures, the mutual trade exchange volume in the current 5-year period will exceed the originally planned volume of trade by 9 billion rubles.

The long-term program at first was planned to ensure in the subsequent 5-year period a tfade exchange volume of 12 billion rubles. However, the successful development of links has enabled a significant correction to be made to these forecasts: The agreement for 1981-1985 foresees the level of mutual trade volume to be raised to 14 billion rubles.

Of particular value to Finland, as Urho Kekkonen noted during his visit to the USSR, is the fact that it can satisfy the majority of its requirements in imported energy by means of supplies from the Soviet Union. This creates good prerequisites for the development of trade and the implementation of the long-term program in the future.

In past years, apart from traditional trade, new forms of cooperation have been fruitfully developed between the two countries. Finnish firms are participating in the construction in the USSR of the Kostomuksha ore-enriching combine, the further enlargement of which is foreseen by the new protocol. In their turn Soviet organizations have participated in the construction of a gas pipeline in Finland and of the metallurgical combine in Raaha. Recently, a second atomic electric power station built with the cooperation of the USSR was commissioned in Lovis.

In accordance with the long-term program, production cooperation and specialization are being arranged. Soviet plants, for example, are manufacturing some of the equipment for ships which are being built in Finland for the USSR. The participation of Finnish firms as subcontractors in the carrying out of projects being fulfilled by Soviet organizations in third countries is also foreseen.

At present new projects are planned in which specialists of the USSR and Finland will be cooperating.

PEACE CORPS ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

PY082333 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of the U.S. Peace Corps has just ended in Paraguay. Approximately 150 Peace Corps volunteers met in Asuncion with a leader of the organization: Richard Celeste. After much bandying about of statements on Yankee contributions to the development of Paraguayan rural areas, the Peace Corps meeting continued behind closed doors.

Such secrecy is in no way due to gringo modesty. The truth is that under the guise of Peace Corps volunteers we find people who are far from being altrustic or philanthropic. The goals of the Peace Corps in Paraguay are quite different.

Its envoys have been seen wandering around rural villages, taking so-called x-ray pictures [radiografias]. This pseudo-scientific term means checking up on the state of mind of the Paraguayan peasants.

The members of the Peace Corps systematically analyze the results of their observations and relay the conclusions to the Paraguayan Government and the Yankee embassy in Asuncion.

On the basis of the information gathered by the Peace Corps, Stroessner implements the appropriate measures. These measures are usually intended to punish the peasants.

Let us say that a Peace Corps volunteer reports that a group of Guarani Indians are planning to occupy unused land or that the agrarian leagues are beginning to improve the literacy of the peasants and to tell them the truth about religious doctrines. This is enough for Stroessner to send police dogs and soldiers into the forests.

By the way, the recent massacre carried out in Caaguazu involved Peace Corps advisers. Not even the most hardened hangman would boast of such achievements, which is why the Peace Corps volunteers who work in Paraguay examined their repugnant affairs together with the master spy Richard Celeste in complete secrecy.

However, Paraguay is not the only country where Peace Corps volunteers try their best to hide their true mission. The Yankees can hardly admit that in El Salvador the Peace Corps volunteers betray labor activities of the peasant unions and direct the bombers to rebel villages. The members of the Peace Corps would hardly be pleased by the announcement of the fact that they coordinate repression against the peasants of Guatemala.

We constantly receive information about espionage and disruptive tasks which the Peace Corps carried out in Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and other countries. The members of the Peace Corps are known everywhere, not as carriers of knowledge but as informers, [word indistinct] and declared enemies of progressive tendencies, especially leftist.

It is only natural that in many countries the Peace Corps has been declared an antinational organization and the Yankee agents scandalously expelled. This happened during Salvador Allende's government in Chile when the joint Peace Corps-CIA operation (?Camelot) had been uncovered in the universities.

Peace Corps members have been caught in the act and expelled from Mexico, Peru and other countries. At present, Peace Corps units are stationed in countries ruled by ulter-rightist terrorist regimes. Hundreds of spies and agents provocateurs operate in Paraguay, Haiti, Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Their activities reach their highest point in places where the hate of the masses toward oligarchies and transnational corporations is boundless.

In this kind of Latin American country the Yankee Peace Corps protects the violent and inhuman regimes, and contributes to the repression of patriots and democrats of Latin America.

URUGUAYAN CP LEADER CITED ON 'CONSTITUTION' DEFEAT

LD021802 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS--Speaking in Moscow, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi assessed in his statement the failure of the plans of the Uruguay regime to rush through the so-called new "constitution" as an important landmark in the history of the people's struggle for the restoration in the country of democracy, civil liberties and human rights. During the referendum that was held in the atmosphere of strict police control, intimidation and conditioning of the population with the use of broad propaganda campaign over the radio, television and in the press, the Uruguay people rejected the draft of the new fundamental law that was actually consolidating the power of the military.

Rodney Arismendi said that this campaign was held in the conditions when all the left oppositional political, trade union, youth and public organisations of the country are working underground, being subjected to hounding and persecution.

The fact that the majority of the people who took part in the referendum voted against the draft new "constitution" is a clear sign of the high fighting spirit of the broad masses of the Uruguay working people waging the struggle against the forces of reaction, said the leader of Uruguay communists.

The defeat of the ruling circles of Uruguay in the matter of adoption of the new "constitution," Rodney Arismendi said, showed convincingly that all the patriotic forces of the country are acting jointly. They condemned resolutely the intention of the present regime to perpetuate its power.

The main task that is facing the Uruguay people now, the statement says, is to continue the struggle to overthrow the existing regime, to put an end to terror and reprisals, to bring about the release of political prisoners, to restore democratic freedoms and ensure the observance of human rights. Further strengthening of unity and cohesion of all the patriotic and democratic forces is an earnest of the successful implementation of this task.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF DEPUTY IBRAIMOV

Party, Government Announcement

LD090911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

With profound regret the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce that Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers perished [pogib] on 4 December 1980.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA Obituary

LD090853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 2

[Obituary of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov]

[Text] Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers perished [pogib] in his 54th year on 4 December 1980.

S.I. Ibraimov was born in 1927 in the village of Alchaly in the Kirgiz SSR's Chuyskiy Rayon into a poor peasant family. He was a CPSU member from 1954. He began working as a tractor driver in 1943. After graduating from the Frunze Secondary Specialized Institute of Water Resources and Irrigation, he worked for 3 years as a section hydrotechnician and then studied at the Tashkent Institute for Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers. From 1957 S.I. Ibraimov performed executive work for the party and soviet. He was an instructor for the Kirgiz CP Central Committee raykom secretary, and Kirgiz SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. In 1966 he was elected secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. He next worked for 10 years as first secretary of the Oshskiy Raykom. From 1978 S.I. Ibraimov was chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers.

S.I. Ibraimov participated actively in social and political life. He was elected deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet on a number of occasions and was a member of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

S.I. Ibraimov was distinguished by a profound knowledge of his work, by organizational ability and by a principled nature and consistency in solving the most important problems of the republic's economic and cultural development. All this gained him the profound respect of communists and all working people of the Kirgiz SSR.

For services to the Communist Party and Soviet state S.I. Ibraimov was awarded two orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two orders of the Labor Red Banner and medals.

The vivid memory of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibraimov--a true son of the Communist Party and socialist motherland--will be kept in our hearts forever.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, M.S. Gorbachev, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, I.V. Arkhipov, M.P. Georgadze, T.U. Usubaliyev, A. Duysheyev, K.Ye. Fomichenko, A. Dzhumagulov, T.Kh. Koshoyev, K.N. Kulmatov, A.M. Masaliyev, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, K. Abdrayev, M. Sydykov, S. Begaliytev, S.G. Moiseyev, O.B. Ponomarev, D. Tashibekova.

RSFSR EDUCATION MINISTER DIES AFTER 'ILLNESS'

LD041035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[A.I. Danilov obituary]

[Text] People's education and teaching science have suffered a grievous loss. Aleksandr Ivanovich Danilov, RSFSR minister of education, full member of the USSR Academy of Teaching Sciences and RSFSR honored figure of science, died 27 November in his 65th year after a long and serious illness.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, M.A. Yasnov, V.N. Makeyev, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.P. Yelyutin, M.S. Prokofyev, V.N. Stoletov, L.B. Yermin, V.P. Orlov, B.N. Pastunkhov, O.P. Kolchina, A.V. Aleksankin, V.A. Demchenko, V.I. Kazakov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye. F. Karpova, V.I. Kochemasov, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, S.G. Shcherbakov, G.S. Strizhov, I.F. Obraztsov, G.L. Kamayev, N.V. Sviridov, D.B. Kabalevskiy, S.V. Mikhalkov, G.P. Veselov, A.I. Shustov, L.K. Balyasnaya, A.A. Chernikov, N.M. Parfenova, T.S. Maksimova and N.M. Bogatyreva.

TASHKENT PARLEY DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER ISSUES

LD080839 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Problems of Maintaining Law and Order Discussed"]

[Text] An all-union conference organized by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs opened in Tashkent yesterday. Questions relating to tightening law and order in the light of the fulfillment of the injunctions of the CPSU resolution "On Improving the Work of Maintaining Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law" are being discussed. Taking part in the conference are responsible workers of the MVD, prosecutor's office, Ministry of Justice and USSR Supreme Court, the leaders of service and subdivisions of the country's internal affairs organs, legal scholars and party, soviet, Komsomol and trade union workers.

A report was delivered by Lt Gen of Internal Services I. T. Bogatyrev, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

The conference was addressed by L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the conference were V.V. Naydenov, Deputy USSR prosecutor general; Ye. A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; P.G. Mishchenkov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.R. Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 12 NOVEMBER

LD081045 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation continued its work 12 November in Tashkent.

The deputies heard the report of G.M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "On the Uzbek SSR Draft Law 'On the Uzbek SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies'."

Deputies D. Khasanov (Bulakbashinskiy Electoral Okrug No 158), S.T. Tashkulov (Parkentskiy Electoral Okrug No 97), Yu. S. Shkryabin (Karmaninskiy Electoral Okrug No 192) and E. Madrakhimov (Yangikishlakskiy Electoral Okrug No 438) took part in the discussion of this question.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the Uzbek SSR law "On the Uzbek SSR Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies" and a resolution on the procedure for administering it.

G. K. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report "On the Confirmation of the Decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The session unanimously confirmed the decrees submitted for its approval and passed the appropriate laws and resolutions.

With this the Second Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation ended its work.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PREPARATORY CPSU GORKOM MEETING

LD081005 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Meeting"]

[Excerpt] A meeting took place at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday to discuss the questions of preparation for the 24th conference of the Moscow City CPSU organization and for rayon conferences.

CPSU raykom first secretaries and gorkom department chiefs took part in the meeting. I.B. Bugayev, chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Party Organizational Work Department, addressed the meeting.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

ARREST OF 'LEADING' ESTONIAN DISSIDENT REPORTED

NC071836 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Dec (AFP)--Soviet police arrested leading Estonian dissident Endel Ratas over the weekend in a crackdown in the increasingly unsettled Baltic Republic of Estonia, a representative of Estonian exiles said today.

Ants Kipper said police searched the homes in Tallinn, the E tonian capital, Tartu, and other cities, arresting Mr Ratas and several other persons.

Mr Kipper said Soviet worries about the situation in Poland, which has influenced Estonia, inspired the new repression.

About 20 Estonian youths who were arrested during an October student demonstration are reportedly still jailed.

Mr Kipper said about ten opponents of the Soviet regime in Estonia have been arrested this year, including dissident leader Mart Niklus, who began a hunger strike August 23.

DISSIDENT WRITERS 'CLUB' REPORTEDLY SUPPRESSED

LD081049 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Unsuccessful Attempt To Create a 'Literary Club' Independent of the Writers Union"]

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet authorities last week nipped in the bud a new attempt by young writers to create an institution independent of the Writers' Union.

On 18 November, seven authors approached the Moscow municipality's Cultural Department to announce the creation of a literary club which has existed practically since last spring.

Filipp Berman, Yevgeniy Kharpitonov, Nikolay Klimontrovich, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, Vladimir Kormer (who has published a novel--"The Mole"--in the West), Yevgeniy Popov (who was one of the people responsible for the almanac "Metropolis" and was excluded from the Writers' Union at the end of last year) and Dmitriy Privog asked that the club, whose members include prose writers, poets, playwrights and critics, be granted legal status. They wished to obtain some premises from the municipality and be allowed to publish 300-500 copies of a magazine which would welcome young writers.

These young writers, who are very well known in Moscow's literary circles, even though their work has practically not been published in the USSR, explained that the official union has failed to play its role as a supporter and promoter of experimental literature, as have the existing literary reviews and magazines in which, they wrote, "the cultural level of both readers and contributors is unsatisfactory." They do not want to be called dissidents "in the ordinary meaning of the word, because they are interested in culture, not ideology."

The authorities' reaction was swift--a few hours after they submitted their letter to the municipality, Filipp Berman, Nikolay Klimontrovich and Yevgeniy Popov were arrested in the street, in their automobile, and taken to a police station. They were later released after receiving apologies for this "mistake." Meanwhile, all the documents which were in the automobile, including a "catalogue"--a collection of several 200-page typed manuscripts which they wanted published, had been confiscated.

On the following day, KGB agents searched the homes of three members of the "club". Some documents and typewriters were seized. Thus all manuscripts representing Yevgeniy Popov's work in the past 15 years were confiscated. As a result, it has become practically impossible for him to publish any of his work either in Moscow or elsewhere. This brutal reaction on the part of the authorities can probably be explained by their determination to ensure that operation "metropolis" would not be renewed (at the beginning of last year several dozen writers decided to publish a literary almanac without submitting it for censorship) and by their fear that they might have to witness the creation of organizations independent of official institutions, even though only embryonic, similar to those created in Poland.

BRIEFS

ZAKARPATSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A Zakarpatskiy Obkom plenum discussed an organizational issue on 2 December. In connection with Comrade Ilnitskiy's retirement on pension, the plenum relieved him of the duties of obkom first secretary and obkom Bureau member. The plenum elected Genrikh Iosifovich Bandrovskiy, hitherto Lvovskiy Gorkom first secretary, as Zakarpatskiy Obkom first secretary and Bureau member. Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80 AU]

LVOV GORKOM PLENUM--On 3 December a Lvovskiy Gorkom plenum examined an organizational issue. As Comrade Bandrovskiy has been elected Zakarpatskiy Obkom first secretary, he was relieved of the duties of Lvovskiy Gorkom first secretary and Bureau member. Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Sekretaryuk, hitherto Lvovskiy Gorispolkom chairman, was elected as Lvovskiy Gorkom first secretary. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary, participated in the gorkom plenum proceedings and delivered a speech. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES COAL-EXTRACTION PLANS

LD042109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1401 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Summary] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS)--First Deputy Ministry of the Coal Industry Valentin Nikitin has given an interview to TASS in connection with the CPSU Central Committee guidelines for social and economic development. One of the main directions in the next 5-year plan will be the intensive development of the eastern regions of the country. The USSR has almost one-fourth of the world's known coal reserves. Deposits in the east of the country contain more than 60 percent of Soviet coal. The main part of these reserves lies at a depth which allows open-cast mining.

Main attention will be given to the further development of the Kansk-Achinsk, Ekibastuz and the Kuznetsk basins. It is proposed to bring the extraction of coal at the Kuznetsk basin up to 155-160 million tons per annum by 1985. The reconstruction of existing open-cast mines and the commissioning of new ones will allow the production capacity of the Ekibastuz basin to be increased by 30 million tons per annum. In 1981 37 million tons of coal will be extracted by the open-cast method in the Kansk-Achinsk lignite basin. In the coming 5-year plan further steps will be taken to develop deposits in South Yakutiya, Karaganda and also to increase the extraction of high-quality coal from Vorkuta. Developing new deposits and increasing the productivity of existing ones will be carried out on the basis of the fuel and energy complexes.

BASHILOV ON PLANS FOR TRANSBAYKAL, FAR EAST AREAS

LD062355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] At our microphone is Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov, minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal areas:

[Begin Bashilov recording] The main guidelines call for the priority development of the fuel-energy complex and the raw materials base of heavy industry in the eastern regions. It is intended to speed up the construction of mining and concentration combines of the nonferrous metallurgy industry in Buryat and Yakut autonomous republics, Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krays, Magadanskaya Oblast, to the carry out preparatory work for the development of Ozernoye polymetalic deposit and the Udokan copper deposit in Chita Oblast. The further development of the petroleum refining, chemical, timber, pulp and paper, and fisheries industries will be ensured, together with the economic development of the zone around the Baykal-Amur Railway. It is planned to develop ferrous metallurgy.

The realization of these tasks will require the skillful use of labor and material resources, which is particularly important for the construction of projects in the remote areas of Siberia and the Far East, with their difficult natural and climatic conditions. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that the rates of development of new areas in Siberia and the Far East depend much on the presence of well-appointed housing. The ministry, as called for in the main guidelines, is drawing up a complex of measures to step up the rates of construction of houses and to improve their features, taking into account the climatic conditions of Siberia and the Far East. For this, in the coming 5-year plan, new house-building combines will be built and existing ones reconstructed in the towns of Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Komsomosk-na-Amure, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Magaden, Yakutsk, Chita, Ulan-Ude, Yuzhnoesakhalinsk and others.

EDITORIAL URGES ATTENTION TO PRIVATE PLOTS

LD080835 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Private Farming--Of General Interest"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people's prosperity grows from year to year. The party and government are taking energetic measures to this end. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are new confirmation of this. The plenum outlined a wide program for the further development of the country's national economy, envisaging a rise in the living standard of the Soviet people. While concerning itself above all with providing the market with goods, including foodstuffs, from state resources, the party is orienting the local organs of power, enterprise collectives and the citizens themselves toward the development of private farming.

But a great many difficulties have accumulated in this important work. Take merely the acquisition of young animals. The republic has set up no precise system for the sale to the population of calves, piglets and poultry, although there are examples to be followed. There are two farms in Tyupskiy Rayon: the Mayak Sovkhoz and the USSR 50th Anniversary Kolkhoz supply piglets and chicks. But even here there are shortcomings. Occasionally the piglets sold are not purebred and there are clearly not enough chicks. In many rayons of the republic the sale of young animals and poultry is not organized at all. And the village and rayon soviets above all bear the responsibility for this. They too are obliged to help the inhabitants with feed problems also. Every year sees a reduction in the area available for pasturing animals. In certain places the owners are completely forbidden to graze their animals even on free land, although party and government resolutions oblige farms to allocate places for grazing cows, sheep and horses. It is necessary to help people in the provision of hay for the winter. This is not done everywhere. It is difficult at times to obtain concentrated feed at the stores.

There are also a great many difficulties in the development of truck farming. Today labor productivity on private plots is well below that in social production. And the main trouble here is the lack of small-scale mechanization facilities. Although industry has started up production of certain small-scale agricultural machines, it is turning out very few of them. And they are not manufactured at all in our republic. Yet people are in extreme need of hand and motor mowers, feeders, haycutters, carts for transporting vegetables and other small-scale equipment. The next move here is up to the republic's Gosplan and other departments.

The bad organization of irrigation has had a particularly adverse effect on the cultivation of agricultural products in the individual sector. A good harvest in Kirgiz conditions requires the soil to be watered five or even seven times. And yet the majority of inhabitants of Belovodskiy Village have watered their allotments only three times this year. A similar situation exists in Kara-Balta City and Chaldovar Village in Panfilovskiy Rayon. It arises from the fact that nobody here is actually responsible for this matter. The ispolkoms do not appoint people responsible for the distribution of water. As a result the plants perish where they stand and people lose the desire to work truck gardens. It is still difficult to obtain seeds for vegetable, melon and other crops and the materials for building hothouses.

The marketing of ready produce is a very important question. According to the existing situation the consumer cooperative's reception points must procure the vegetable products from the population. [paragraph continues]

But in many villages they do nothing. Little attention too is paid in the localities to the procurement of livestock products. People often have to find their own transportation and see to the slaughtering of the animals themselves in order to hand over meat.

A particularly worrying situation arises with the procurement of milk from the population. This perishable product should be delivered to the plants quickly. But the appropriate conditions for this are not created everywhere in the localities. In certain cities and villages milk is not procured from the population at all. Such is the case in the cities of Kara-Balta and Tash-Kumyr and the Lyaylyakskiy Rayon in Oshskaya Oblast.

The development of private farming in the individual sector is an important state task. Local party and soviet organs must pay constant attention to this problem and take care to ensure that people do not experience any difficulties in keeping livestock, cultivating vegetables and fruit and marketing their agricultural products.

ANDIZHANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ADDRESSED BY RASHIDOV

LD080837 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "A Worthy Greeting for 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization arising from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum were discussed at an Andizhanskiy Obkom plenum held yesterday. S. Mamarasulov, the obkom first secretary, delivered the report.

The speaker and those taking part in the debate--Kh. Ismanov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom; N. Kalashnikov, second secretary of Andizhan Gorkom; D. Malikov, first secretary of Balykchinskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor M. Ukarova, chairman of Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon's Yakubov Kolhoz; I. Abdullayeva, weaver at the Shakhrikhanskaya silk-weaving factory, and V.D. Medvedev, chief of the Andizhangidrostroy Administration--spoke about the great political and labor enthusiasm generated in the oblast's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and by the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the occasion of the splendid victory of the republic's working people. A new surge of effort was elicited from the people of Andizhanskaya Oblast by the degree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR for the outstanding successes achieved by the republic's working people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the development of cotton growing and for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the 5-year plan targets for purchases of cotton and other agricultural products.

Together with all the working people of the republic the people of Andizhanskaya Oblast have marked the 10th 5-Year Plan with worthy deeds. The Shakhrikhanskaya and Izbaskanskaya silk-weaving factories, the Chinabadskiy cotton-ginning plant and new capacities at several industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The first stage of the cotton fabrics combine started production. The Andizhanirstroy, Andizhanvodstroy, Andizhangidrostroy and Oblkolkhozstroy trusts fulfilled their 5-year plans ahead of schedule. The oblast's cottongrowers have worked gloriously, giving the motherland more than 636,000 tons of "white gold."

Unresolved questions were also discussed at the plenum. Industrial production growth rates are not high enough. Production capacities are not being put to full use at all enterprises. The quality of the output of several plants and factories leaves something to be desired, particularly that of consumer goods. The yield of vegetable and melon crops is low.

The plenum drew the attention of communists and of all the oblast's working people to the necessity for the efficient use of material resources and the strict economy of raw materials and energy, particularly care must surround the provision of the population with food products and high-quality consumer goods.

Large tasks, it was emphasized at the plenum, now confront rural working people. They are faced with raising sharply the level of mechanization in cotton growing, introducing crop rotations, performing a great deal of work to boost livestock raising and enhance the yield of fruit and vegetable crops and fodder procurement rates, and with performing the entire range of fall-winter fieldwork at the optimal times and to a high agrotechnical standard.

One and the same thought ran through many of the speeches: The oblast's cottongrowers, stockmen, grain and vegetable growers and horticulturalists can and must scale new, even greater heights in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The key to this is a high standard of farming envisaging in the first place the successful introduction of crop rotations, the precise observance of recommendations on the application to the soil of mineral and organic fertilizers and the comprehensive mechanization of field operations. It is a matter of honor for Andizhanskaya Oblast farmers to set a worthy example in the struggle to obtain an early and abundant harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops.

The party committees, local soviets, trade union and Komsomol organs, it was stated at the plenum, must devote all their efforts to the broad development of socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU and 20th Uzbekistan CP congresses and for the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole by the labor collectives and each worker and kolkhoz member.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question discussed.

KARAGANDINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD080829 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 2

[KAZTAG reports: "Increasing Work Efficiency"]

[Text] Karaganda--The result of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the oblast party organization arising from the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech have been discussed at an obkom plenum.

Zh.Sh. Kalmagambetov, second secretary of the obkom, delivered the report. Since the start of the 5-year plan the volume of the oblast's industrial production has risen 15.6 percent. Almost 2.5 million square meters of living accomodation, many schools, hospitals and cultural and domestic establishments have been built in the cities and villages. The volume of consumer services, particularly for rural inhabitants, and the output of consumer goods have improved considerably.

However, the construction of the tin plate shop at the Karagan-Dinskiy metallurgical combine is behind schedule. The plenum demanded that the Temirtau Gorkom and the Kazmetallurgstroy Trust's party committee take steps to expedite the construction of this important national economic project. There are shortcomings in the development of the coal basin. Because of the lag in preparatory work a number of mines are not coping with the plans and pledges. The industrial rubber goods plant and the Kargormash Production Association are working unevenly.

Practical measures to eliminate the shortcomings and to meet the 26th party congress in a worthy manner were outlined.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-8 DEC

LD090336 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-8 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 December

At the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, provisional results of the cotton harvest have been summed up. The head of the Main Administration of Cotton, Yuriy Myacheslavovich Remidovskiy, has said that 9,919,000 tons of raw cotton have reached collection points. The year's plan has been fulfilled by 110 percent, greatly exceeding the level planned for the end of this 5-year plan. Fine staple cotton accounts for 961,000 tons. Best results were achieved in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Yield exceeded 30 quintals per hectare. Plowing maintenance work is now in progress. (0100 GMT)

Farmers in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan have received 10 new varieties of grain prepared by scientists from Omskaya Oblast. They include Omskaya-9, (Sibiryachka-4) and (Alma) which have all done well in the unfavorable weather of the past year. (0200 GMT)

4 December

Tengiz Grigoryevich Dzhaparidze, deputy chairman of the Main Administration of Animal Husbandry of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, reports that the country's kolkhozes and skovkhozes are working intently on maintaining herds and increasing the production of milk, meat and other animal products. As compared with last year the number of beef cattle has grown by more than 800,000; dairy cows, by almost 200,000; pigs, by more than 200,000; and poultry, by more than 40 million. In the difficult conditions of the current wintering season, the questions of increasing production of meat and milk are being successfully resolved by farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. Many oblasts in the RSFSR, thanks to the measures that have been adopted, are increasing milk production. This applies, above all, to farms in the North Caucasus, the Urals area and Western Siberia. The yield per day from cows and the rate of milk production have dropped on farms in Kaliningradskaya, Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya and Tulskaya oblasts.

The correspondent asks what reserves exist for increasing output of animal products in the winter period. Dzhaparidze replies: The main reserve lies in continuous operation of fodder-producing units. Special attention must be given to thermochemical processing of coarse fodders and to chopping and improving their palatability, preparation of mixtures, the use of appropriate additives for increasing the nutrient value of digestible fodders, and not allowing feeding with grain in unprepared form. The country's farms have over 85,000 fodder production shops, Their work has been well organized in Rostovskaya Oblast, Stavropolskiy Kray and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, where fodder is fed to animals only in prepared form. But not all fodder shops are working in Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Armenia and Turkmenia; it is urgent that this situation be corrected. Work must be done in a well-organized manner for reproduction of cattle and pigs. Additional cows and pigs must be selected for breeding, to ensure a sharp increase in numbers in 1881. (1100 GMT)

8 December

Warm weather is persisting in Tadzhikistan. Making use of this, the republic's machine operators have taken machinery out into the fields again. They have started planning for sowing. Next spring, cotton will occupy over 300,000 hectares here and sowing of the most valuable, thin-fibered strains will be extended. This year the republic produced a record harvest of over 1 million tons of raw cotton. (0100 GMT)

SPECIALISTS CRUCIAL TO NON-CHERNOZEM DEVELOPMENT

LD051459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Specialists of the Non-Chernozem Zone"]

[Excerpts] Developing the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone has become a matter of national importance. The implementation of the program for the zone's rejuvenation is headed by sovkhoz and kolkhoz specialists--a highly skilled force engaged in transforming the region. They see it as their duty to constantly increase crop and livestock production, to improve the administration of agricultural production and to find comprehensive solutions to the questions involved in developing the economic and social spheres of rural life.

All the same, the Non-Chernozem's reserves are far from being fully tapped. Although resources have increased and large sums are being invested in land reclamation, production on many farms is increasing slowly or is even dropping. For example, output is low on reclaimed land in Gavrilo-Pasadskiy and Kineshemskiy rayons in Ivanovskaya Oblast. Not everywhere is proper attention being given to increasing the skills of mass-profession cadres; witness the fact that in Kirovskaya Oblast there has been no increase in the number of first or second-class machine operators in the past year. Party organizations must expose the reasons for such omissions and strive to increase production engineers' influence on the progress of work.

Reducing cadre turnover and getting specialists to stay in rural areas are matters of particular concern to party committees and soviet and economic organs. At present only about half of the 30,000 VUZ and technical college graduates sent to the Non-Chernozem Zone each year remain there. A number of farms are short of agronomists, economists and livestock experts. For example, kolkhozes in Ryazanskaya, Vologodskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts have 5-6 times fewer specialists than those in Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays. As a result some production sectors are being run by undertrained people.

How can the situation be remedied? The decision rests with the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayon and oblast agricultural administrations. They must see to it that specialists have favorable conditions in which to work, that their day-to-day needs are met and that they have full leisure opportunities. Everything is important here: both providing crop and livestock specialists with transportation and helping them to acquire private plots. Practice shows that where questions relating to collectives' socioeconomic development are successfully tackled, as a rule you get a strong force of specialists whose efficiency is enhanced.

Questions relating to improving work done with cadres and improving economic management in rural areas must be kept under constant scrutiny by party organizations responsible for fostering in specialists exactingness toward themselves and a deep sense of responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them. It is important here to show concern for developing initiative among cadres without indulging in administrative high-handedness and petty interference.

Now, as they bring the year to a close, specialists, like all the Non-Chernozem Zone's working people, are directing their efforts toward ensuring that livestock are well wintered and to preparing a reliable foundation for next year's harvest. The successful solution of these tasks will be their contribution to the national socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE COSMOS-1225 LAUNCHED 5 DECEMBER

LD051428 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1225 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the outer space exploration program.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--105 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--1041 km, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee)--967 km, the inclination of the orbit--82.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, aboard the sputnik there are also a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment is functioning normally aboard the sputnik. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

SOYUZ T-3 COSMONAUTS CONDUCT TESTS, CONCLUDE MISSION

LD051200 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov have been working aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6 --Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 for seven days.

Preventive measures are being taken on the station in accordance with schedule. Yesterday, the crew repaired the faulty electronic unit in the telemetric system. Using a set of tools available aboard the station, the cosmonauts partially dismantled the unit and replaced some of its elements.

According to specialists, operations to restore the functioning of the telemetric system have been fully completed. Work is planned for today to restore the system which controls the station's onboard complex. Faults in the unit of electric supply commutation have been discovered during the autonomous flight by Salyut-6 Using recommendations by specialists, the crew will have to measure parameters in electric circuits, determine and rectify the faults.

A technological experiment, started on December 1, on the Splav installation has been completed. The aim of the experiment was to produce a monocrystal of the semiconducting material cadmium-mercury-tellurium.

In keeping with the programme of medical check-ups, the flight commander's cardiovascular system during physical exercises on the veloergometer will be checked today. Check-ups of the flight engineer and the cosmonaut-researcher are planned for the coming days.

The cosmonauts are feeling well.

The programme of work aboard the complex is being successfully fulfilled.

Space Official on Flight

LD051418 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, TASS--TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov have been working aboard the orbital complex Soyuz T-3--Salyut-6--Progress-11 for a week now.

Viktor Blagov, deputy flight director, said that the main task, now successfully carried out by the crew members, is to make a prophylactic examination of the Salyut-6 and to continue repairs started by Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin during their 185-day space expedition.

"The new crew," Blagov says, "should assess the state of the orbital station and its possibilities for further functioning." When asked whether it would cost less to launch a new station, the engineer replied "No, it is not, at this stage."

The presence of the freight ship Progress and the three-seater Soyuz T-3 makes possible the further use of the Salyut-6. "It is necessary for scientists to find out the maximum possibilities of this type of constructions which could become in the future compartments of orbital complexes."

In the opinion of Victor Blagov orbital stations of the future will be assembled out of specialized blocks. One of them will be used as an observatory, another for experiments in the study of metals and still other--for biological experiments.

Engineer Oleg Tsygankov, who took part in the conversation, added that methods of repair work are being developed now aboard the Salyut which may also prove useful for long-distance flights. It will be needed, for instance, for flights to planets. A special tool which could be used in conditions of weightlessness is being checked aboard the station.

Tsygankov believes that the experience of repair work aboard spacecraft gives a great deal to designers of orbital stations. Stations will be designed in such a way as to give crew members a convenient access to any block or system. Then most of them may be replaced by new ones after the end of their service life. Thus a new service of prophylactic and repair is being developed in astronautics and its scientific and theoretical basis is being worked out.

Summing up the results, Viktor Blagov, deputy flight director, said that the crew of the orbital complex are successfully carrying out their repair work program.

Preparations for Return

LD081312 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS--It is reported from the Mission Control Centre: orbital flight by Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennady Strekalov is nearing completion. The crew have fulfilled the planned repairs and preventive measures on the Salyut-6 station and are preparing it for an unmanned mode of operation.

The cosmonauts today tidy up the interior of the station, mothball scientific equipment, carry and stack up the equipment to be returned to earth into the landing module of the Soyuz T-3 spaceship. Individual instruments and elements of the structure which exhausted their service life, samples of materials produced during technological experiments on the Splav and Kristall installations, packets with plants, flight documentation will be returned to earth.

Correction of the movement of the orbital complex with the use of the power unit of the freight ship Progress-11 is planned for the afternoon.

According to medical check-ups and results of radio conversations with the crew, the Cosmonauts Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov are in good health and are feeling well.

The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 is proceeding normally.